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## OPERATIONS AGAINST RICHMOND.

### The National Forces Crossing the Chickahominy at Two Points.

### Our Advance Within Five Miles of the Rebel Capital.

### IMPORTANT STATEMENTS OF REFUGEES.

### THE ARRIVAL OF BEAUREGARD.

### The Rebel Army Swelled by Conscription to 200,000 Men.

### PROBABLE ABANDONMENT OF THE CITY.

### Threats of the Troops from the Gulf States to Burn It.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 23.

The regular boat from Old Point has arrived.

The *American's* special correspondent states:

The steamer from White House this afternoon brings a number of passengers from the headquarters of Gen. McClellan's army, which were in proximity to Bottom's Bridge, over which a portion of the army has already passed, the Second Division having crossed the Chickahominy at New-Bridge, about seven miles further up, and within eight miles of Richmond. It was rumored that a proposition for an armistice for ten days had been made by the rebels, but of course no such idea could be entertained.

The advance of our army was understood to be within five miles of the city, to which point the enemy has fallen back, with but a slight attempt to check our onward movement. The advance by the way of New-Bridge enters the City on the north side.

The tug *Dragon*, from the James River this morning, brings down two very intelligent citizens from Petersburgh, who fled from that city yesterday, to avoid the press-gang under the conscription act. In view of the important information which they bring, it would not be proper to make their names public. Having been brought to Com. Goldsborough, they were immediately sent to Gen. Wool, and will leave this morning for Gen. McClellan's headquarters, for whom they have some information which they have not yet made public.

They represent the condition of affairs at Petersburgh and the surrounding country as of a most deplorable character. The sufferings of the people seem almost beyond endurance. The scarcity of provisions was so great that everything was seized for the army, and even the soldiers have been on half-rations for a week past, with no prospect of even this supply continuing for any great length of time. The rebel army, or at least a great portion of it, they represent as demoralized and dispirited to such an extent that it is only held together by the most vigorous appliance of military law. Still the work of conscription was progressing, and the roads to Richmond were thronged with unarmed men, old and young, being driven along under strong armed guards. They represent that no people in modern times have suffered more than the people of Virginia are now suffering, every household being in mourning, with the prospect of an approaching famine.

They also state than Gen. Beauregard arrived at Richmond on Tuesday. On being questioned as to their authority for this statement, they say that it was so announced and understood at Petersburgh on Wednesday morning, no one doubting the fact.

Jeff. Davis and the military authorities had declared their intention *to fight to the death before Richmond*, but strong suspicions were entertained that it was really their purpose to abandon the city after a short defence at the works surrounding it.

Large numbers of women and children from Richmond had arrived at Petersburgh, who represented the distress prevailing in the city as beyond description. Threats were made by the soldiers from the Gulf States, that if they had to leave Richmond they would lay it in ashes before doing so. Great fears were entertained that their threat would be carried into effect. It would require the greatest efforts on the part of the citizens to prevent such a catastrophe.

The number of troops at Richmond and in the vicinity was generally believed to be fully 200,000, including the unarmed and poorly armed of the recent levies, who were having pikes put into their hands for active service.

Deserters from Fort Darling report that the infantry force in the vicinity of the work is nearly 30,000 men.

## OPERATIONS ON THE JAMES RIVER.

### THE GUNBOAT E. A. STEVENS IN THE FIGHT AT FORT DARLING.

The following private letter from Lieut. Constable, Commander of the gunboat *Stevens*, (*Naugatuck*,) addressed to Capt. John Faunce, gives an excellent description of the recent fight on James river, and explains the bursting of the heavy gun on board of that vessel during the engagement:

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT STEVENS,
HAMPTON ROADS, May 19, 1862.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN: We arrived here yesterday from Norfolk, having brought down the killed and part of the wounded in our last action and left them at the hospital there. The squadron to which we were attached, consisted, besides the *Stevens*, of the *Galena*, *Monitor*, *Aroostook* and *Port Royal*, worked our way up James River, and at a battery at a place called Harding's Bluff (about five miles above Day's Point,) we saw the rebel steamers *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, but they ran from us, ascending the river. When we arrived at City Point we found the storehouses there, containing tobacco, &c., in flames, and nearly consumed.

On the evening of the 14th inst. we arrived about ten miles below Richmond. The *Stevens* had led the squadron, keeping about two hundred yards ahead of the *Galena*, sounding out the channel and looking out for obstructions and torpedoes. We were (on account of our light draught of water and the readiness with which the vessel worked) of great service to the squadron. From information which we had gained we learned that the enemy had, about two miles above us, heavy obstructions across the river, consisting of spiles and sunken vessels, defended by a very strong battery on a high bluff, called Ward's Hill.

This Ward's Hill was but eight miles below Richmond, and at a council of war, held on board the [illegible], (the *Galena*,) consisting of the commanders of the five vessels, it was arranged that the squadron should, the next morning, attack the battery as [illegible] arranged. If successful in shelling them out, the *Stevens* was to haul out the spiles, while men from the squadron spiked the guns. I was provided with a chain for the purpose, and intended pumping out aft and submerging forward until making fast, and heaving taut—then pump out forward, and submerge aft to loosen the spile in its hold, and then haul upon it until drawn, &c., &c.

We likewise learned that the enemy had rifle-pits well manned, and even while at anchor on the afternoon of the 14th we were fired at several times from [illegible] in the bushes along the shore. At the request of the Commodore, I threw a shell from our Parrott gun at quite a large force of the enemy on a [illegible] about two miles distant, which started them off at double quick, and then threw three or four rounds of canister from our light guns into the bushes where the rifle shots had come from, and during the night we heard nothing further from them.

I fortunately learned that evening that the *Galena* had several large sheets of boiler iron not in use, (six feet by three feet.) Twenty-five of these I procured, and fastened them on the outside of the pilot-house and cabin, and to their protection we were all indebted for our lives in the action of the 15th.

The next morning, on the first of the ebb, the vessels moved up to their positions of attack, under a very annoying fire of rifles from the woods—the river being less than two hundred yards wide.

We opened fire upon the battery with our heavy gun, and threw shell and canister from our broadside ones into the woods. Our station was abreast of their rifle-pits, and was only about forty from the shore, so that their sharpshooters had a fair chance at us. During the fight, and while our heavy gun was performing splendidly, it burst; but fortunately disabled but one man. It burst from the vent to the trunnions in two halves, throwing one half overboard on the port side, while the other half was landed on deck on the starboard side. The muzzle forward of the trunnions remained entire, and was thrown forward about two feet. The gun-carriage was destroyed, the pilot-house shattered, part of the upper deck crushed in, and some of the main deck beams started.

How I escaped, God only knows. I was within two feet of the gun when it burst, having just sighted and trained it upon the battery. My speaking trumpet is completely crushed, and a fragment of the gun, weighing about 1,500 weight, fell so closely to me that it tore my coat. I was hit on the head by some part of the gun or carriage, (I think it was one of the large rubbers,) which stunned me for a moment, although I I was able to keep the deck and superintend the fighting of our broadside guns (which were well handled under charge of Wilson,) until the squadron fell back for want of ammunition, about an hour and a half after our gun bursted. After heaving up our anchor I fainted away; but after being cupped behind the ears by the surgeon of the *Aroostook*, who came on board to look out for the wounded, I was able to resume the charge of the deck.

Our little broadside guns did splendid execution, driving the enemy out of their rifle-pits and clearing the shore of every enemy within canister range. By keeping the crew under the protection of our "iron-clad" cabin, and only exposing them for a moment while loading, our loss by their fire was only two wounded.

*The Galena was hit forty-six times*; twenty-eight shot entered her armor and completely penetrated it: five passed through her smoke-stack, and three passed through deck-plating. One or two shot passed *entirely through* her. She lost seventeen killed and about twenty wounded. The other vessels received but slight injury—the *Monitor* none at all.

The vessels had to fight at anchor, on account of the narrowness of the river.

The *Stevens* did not haul off until the *Galena* and *Monitor* set her the example. The *Aroostook* and *Port Royal* dropped down half an hour before we hove up. The *Aroostook* hove up; but the *Port Royal* slipped her moorings. Since I have been in command of the *Stevens* I have always observed the precaution of having a man on deck to "*feel home*" the shot or shell after the muzzle of the gun is elevated, for fear that the shot or shell *might* start while the muzzle is depressed in the berth-deck. At the time the gun burst this precaution was attended to under my own eye, consequently the bursting could not have been caused by the shot not being "*home*."

In making my report to the Commodore after the action, I requested him to appoint a Board of officers to examine into the cause of the bursting. The Board so appointed examined the gun, &c., and report that they find an old flaw extending from the inside of the vent to near the outside surface of the gun, and tuat, therefore, they consider that the bursting was caused by the gun heretofore having been subjected to severe and protracted tests, &c., and fully clearing me from any want of attention or neglect. This I am glad of. * * * * *

I am anxious to rejoin the James River squadron at once, although it has been decided that another gun cannot be fitted without considerable delay, and I have, therefore, offered the Flag-Officer to return as I am, as Commodore Rogers told me when I left him at City Point that the vessel, even in her present condition, could be of great service to him. * * *

Sincerely yours, D. C. CONSTABLE.

Capt. John Faunce.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, under date of the 21st, says:

"The rebels acknowledge a loss of three hundred killed and wounded at the bombardment of Fort Darling.

The steam gunboats *Teazer*, *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* were sunk in the James River, it is thought, with all hands on board—none being seen to escape. The *Northampton*, *Rebel* and other vessels have been sunk in the channel by the rebels, as river obstructions. It is thought that our war-vessels can take Fort Darling the next attempt.

Capt. Constable, the gallant Commander of the *Naugatuck*, has considerably recovered from the wound he received in the recent engagement in the James River, near Richmond. He has been permitted to return to the scene of the conflict with his battery and brave crew, and is preparing his boat with the utmost dispatch.

I have information to the effect that Gen. McClellan's army moved upon Richmond at 3 o'clock this morning. It is the general impression here that the rebels will retire, after sacking the city.

The gunboats in the James River are to act in concert with Gen. McClellan in the capture of the rebel capital.

### THE TREACHERY ON THE JAMES RIVER.

*From the Fortress Monroe Correspondent of the Baltimore American.*

Another bad affair has occurred on the James River, resulting in the loss of a whole boat's crew and several of the officers of the gunboat *Wachusett*. It appears that on Saturday last, when the fleet, consisting of the *Wachusett*, Capt. Smith, the *Monitor*, the *Galena*, the *Port Royal* and *Arostook*, anchored off City Point, the people came down with flags of truce, and suspended white flags at every prominent point. Capt. Smith accordingly landed, and found the inhabitants of the litte town to consist largely of women and children, who made the most earnest protestations of opposition to the war, and that they were suffering for many of the necessaries of life. In fact, the desire for peace among them was so great that many of them professed Union sentiments, and Capt. Smith returned to the vessel highly pleased with the people, and deeply commiserating their condition. Arrangements were made to receive from them vegetables, and some assistance was given to the most destitute.

On Monday morning an application was sent to the *Wachusett* to allow a physician to come on shore to visit a woman said to be dangerously ill. Believing the application to be a genuine appeal that humanity required should be promptly attended to, Capt. Smith gave permission for the surgeon of the ship to go on shore on a visit of mercy. The *Wachusett* lay some distance below City Point at the time, and the Surgeon, accompanied by the Chief Engineer and Signal Officer, and one of the Master's Mates and twelve men—the latter unarmed, and the officers carrying only their swords—proceeded up to the vicinity of the town. The party landed without any interruption, and proceeded to the town, leaving six of the unarmed sailors in the boat.

The men left in the boat heard nothing more of the party that landed, but in about a half-hour a sharp fire was opened upon them from a party of rebels in the woods. At the first fire two of the six fell dead, when the balance, being unarmed, cried out for "quarter." The answer of their inhuman assailants was, "We'll quarter you, you —— —— ——," when a second volley was fired, and three more fell into the bottom of the boat, wounded. The only remaining man immediately pushed the boat off with his dead and wounded comrades, and taking to the water, with the painter of the boat in his mouth, swam out of the range of the weapons of the cowardly assassins. He then took the ensign, and waving it over his head, a boat from the *Wachusett* immediately started to his assistance, and towed the boat back to the ship. It presented a most terrible sight, the dead and the dying lying together. One of the wounded soon after died, and the other two were brought to Old Point this morning, on the steamer *Baltimore*.

The balance of the party who landed, including the Surgeon, Chief Engineer Baker and the Signal Officer, with six of the crew, and one petty officer, whose names I could not learn, were all surrounded on reaching the town and taken prisoners by an armed guerilla band. A letter was received from them announcing the fact, as well as that they were about being sent as prisoners to Raleigh.

The [illegible] immediately moved up toward the settlement, and opened her ports preparatory to shelling and destroying the place. This, of course, caused great consternation, and the women ran down toward the water, waving white flags, and screaming for mercy, protesting that they knew nothing of any rebel bands being in the vicinity, and denouncing the perpetrators of the outrage for their inhuman conduct. They also gave information of a large rebel force having returned to a point within three miles of City Point, a party from which, they declared, had been the perpetrators. When the *Baltimore* started, the shelling of the town had not commenced, but negotiations were going on between the people and Capt. Smith, by way of investigating the matter.

It is evidently the impression of the people in this vicinity that a Federal force is about being landed at City Point to march on Petersburgh, and they are all abandoning their homes on the south side of the creek that leads to Petersburgh. On Sunday, as far as the eye could reach, boat loads of fugitives could be seen crossing, consisting of men, women and children, in great numbers.

## FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

### THE NEW-BRIDGE COLUMN.

### Within Five Miles of Richmond—Prof. Lowe's Balloon Reconnoissances—Important Discoveries—A View of the Streets of the Rebel City—Probable Early Occupation of it by our Forces.

ON CHICKAHOMINY RIVER, WITHIN FIVE MILES OF RICHMOND, Wednesday, May 21, 1862.

Our advanced force, under the command of Gen. Stoneman, is now *within five miles of Richmond*, measuring by a straight line. By way of the road, the distance is increased two miles. Our force has not yet crossed the river, but will probably do so to-morrow.

Prof. Lowe, accompanied by Gen. Stoneman, made a balloon ascension this morning. The most satisfactory results attended the reconnoissance. The position of the enemy was ascertained to be *on the other side of Richmond. The baggage and supply trains belonging to the rear guard of the rebels were seen moving from the river toward Richmond.* Only a small force of the enemy remain between us and the rebel city.

The eight guns which were visible on the other side of the river yesterday have been removed. It is thought they are concealed behind an ambuscade near the bank.

Prof. Lowe made another ascension later in the day, and *could see distinctly the buildings and streets of Richmond. He could also observe people walking about the streets, and even groups at the corners, apparently watching the balloon. Every movement of the rebel army was noted*, and much valuable information gathered, a full report of which was sent to Gen. McClellan.

In consequence of the high wind which prevailed at the time of the reconnoissance, only an elevation of 500 feet was attained, which was hardly sufficient to obtain a full view of the district beyond Richmond. It is intended, however, to make another reconnoissance this evening, provided the atmosphere is favorable, when an observation at a height of 1,000 or 1,500 feet will be made.

There has been no firing to-day. To-morrow morning we shall probably commence the building of a bridge across the river, in place of New Bridge, which was burnt by the rebels. A saw-mill, surrounded by a large quantity of prepared timber, which is situated about a mile and a half from the burnt bridge, will greatly facilitate the work of reconstruction.

Where the rebels intend to make a stand, if anywhere, cannot be conjectured. It is believed they will not make a *strenuous effort to defend Richmond*. Prof. Lowe discovered a few earthworks near the city, but *they are not regarded as formidable*, and the enemy will not probably make much use of them.

*It is confidently expected we shall enter Richmond in the course of two days.*

Your correspondent has met with considerable difficulty in getting his letters through the mail without detention. It is hoped that the news recently sent has reached the publication office, as it refers particularly to movements of the advance force, the only point in the army in which anything of importance has been done within the past two weeks. Your correspondent, together with Mr. Painter, of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, are the only representatives of the Press that have thus far accompanied the advance force. WHIT.

### Gen. Stoneman's Advance—Rebel Cavalry Beyond Tunstall's Station—A Charge of the Sixth Cavalry—Flour and Corn Captured, &c.

WITHIN FOURTEEN MILES OF RICHMOND, Monday, May 19, 1862.

To-day Gen. Stoneman's Brigade advanced to within 14 miles of Richmond. They left their encampment near the White House at daybreak this morning, and, preceded by the Signal Corps, pushed on to a point six miles above Tunstall's Station. Here they halted for about an hour, and leaving the wagons, and a small force to guard them, proceeded onward.

After going to a distance within four miles of the Chickahominy, the pickets of the Signal Corps discovered thirty of the rebel cavalry drawn up in line to receive them. Our pickets fell back a few yards, when one Company of the Sixth United States Cavalry came up and charged upon the enemy, driving him back and capturing two of his horses. We lost one horse, shot. The Signal Corps then advanced two miles further, and opened communication with the rear force. The enemy's pickets could be seen on this side of the river. Contrabands state that the rebels are assembled in large force near the river.

To-night Gen. Stoneman remains within four miles of the river, on the road leading to New Bridge.

The Eighth Illinois Cavalry, which reconnoitered the road leading to the right, and which is not far from the Pamunkey River, discovered a storehouse near the bank, containing 200 bushels of flour and several bushels of corn. They also brought in nearly 100 mules. The rebel huts near by give indications of having been vacated this morning.

One prisoner was brought in this afternoon by the Sixth Cavalry.

Lieut. Messer, of Lowe's Balloon Corps, was early upon the ground with a large balloon and the apparatus used in inflating it, ready at the given notice to make preparations for an ascension. Prof. Lowe came up last night, and gave the necessary instructions. An ascension will probably be made by the Professor to-morrow morning. WHIT.

### Within a Mile and a Half of the Chickahominy—Another Cavalry Skirmish and Another Rebel Skedaddle—A View Across the River—Reports from Richmond, &c.

NEAR THE CHICKAHOMINY RIVER, WITHIN NINE MILES OF RICHMOND, Tuesday Evening, May 20, 1862.

Gen. Stoneman's force made another advance to-day, and are now camped within a mile and a half of the Chickahominy River. In coming out, this morning, Companies A and M, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, had a skirmish with a considerable force of the rebel cavalry, who had stationed themselves behind trees and bushes along each side of the road. The place selected by the rebels for the attack was well fitted for the purpose, it being near a bend in the road, and where, by the natural deviation of the ground, the enemy could do much injury to our men before his position could be accurately discovered. The first intimation our cavalry had of the enemy's presence, was when going down a hill, at the base of which is a saw-mill and one or two sheds, with piles of lumber in the immediate vicinity. Here a few of the enemy's pickets were seen, who fled before we had come up within shooting distance. A half-mile beyond the mill, however, the rebels lay in ambush, and, upon the approach of our cavalry, discharged a volley of musketry, killing one man and wounding two others. Our force instantly charged upon the ambuscade, causing the rebels to take to the by-paths leading through the woods, by which means they reached New Bridge and crossed the river.

Robinson's Battery, supported by a detachment of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, was then got into position upon an eminence commanding the approach to New-Bridge, where it still remains. The enemy has not made his appearance this side of the river since morning. If he should attempt to surround us to-night he would soon have occasion to repent his temerity. Our force is in fighting order and ready for any emergency. The Sixth United States Cavalry has been called upon more than once since it has been upon the Peninsula to cut its way through a superior force, and, with its present brave and efficient officers, we do not fear for the result should the act be repeated.

From the point upon which I am now standing, the enemy's pickets can be distinctly seen across the river. Eight guns, apparently 20-pounders, can also be observed by aid of a glass. They are mounted upon the opposite bank, about three hundred yards from the river, and are pointed towards the bridge. No earthworks of any kind can be discovered.

During the whole of last night the rumbling of railroad trains was heard. Whether the rebels across the river were reinforcing or departing, or transporting supplies, could not be ascertained.

Contrabands are continually met who have come from Richmond quite recently. They report that the municipal authorities of that city are endeavoring to raise a Home Guard to aid in its defence. They also state that the military leaders have announced that every able man *must* give his aid to the protection of Richmond.

From information received, it appears that the rebels have constructed breastworks about four miles from Richmond. At last accounts they had mounted but few guns.

Some heavy firing was heard to-day on our left, supposed to be from our force at Bottom's Bridge or from our gunboats in James River.

Major Williams, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, who was reported under arrest, has been restored to his command.

Prof. Lowe is inflating his balloon this evening, and will make an ascension either to-night or early in the morning.

The following are the names of the killed and wounded in the skirmish this morning. They all belonged to Company A, Sixth United States Cavalry:

John Menkers, killed.
James Brennan, wounded in head—seriously.
William Dixon, wounded in face—slightly.

WHIT.

### THE BOTTOM'S BRIDGE COLUMN.

### The Road from Williamsburgh to Bottom's Bridge a Hard Road to Travel—The Flight of the Rebels—Talk with a Contraband—A Rebel Complaint and How it was Met, &c.

FOUR MILES FROM BOTTOM'S BRIDGE, HOOKER'S DIVISION, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

After a succession of short marches, stopping at every town, village and hamlet, from Williamsburgh, we are now resting four miles from Bottom's Bridge, on what is called the Baltimore Road—a respectable mule path in close proximity to the Road to Richmond, described so often editorially in the *Tribune* as of "easy travel." Thus far we have found it difficult, on account of the heavy rains for the past week, which came very near rivaling that monstrous flood of Noah. However, strategy, with the assistance of able-bodied soldiers, soon made the roads passable for our teams and artillery, and we gradually near the City of Richmond. As our advance marches our rear columns—a position a soldier of fortune detests—the right and left are brought forward with true military science, so that when an attack takes place we are prepared front and rear, and on all sides, for a proper reception of the foe. Thus far the foe has skedaddled in hot haste, turning occasionally to fire a few shots at our advancing line of shirmishers, and then retreating pell-mellish.

"When did the Confederate army leave here?" I inquired of an "intelligent contraband."

"Last Friday, massa; dey went right smart, over de bridge; I herd one ob der Captains tell de men not to kill de horses, dey run 'em so hard."

"They went over Bottom's Bridge?"

"Yes, massa, dey went over dat on the railroad bridge, and I don't tink dey stopped short ob Richmond."

"Why, they say they have strong fortifications between Bottom's Bridge and Richmond."

"Well, I know dey told Dr. Crump, de gemmen dat libes ober in dat house in de field dar, dat dey licked de Yankees at Williamsburgh, and dat dey were a 'gwine to dribe dem in de riber; and de fust thing he knowed dey all went away, and took all de chicken, shoats, sheep, two horses and a wagon he had on de farm, and den de Yankees come here."

"Is Dr. Crump a Union man?"

"Oh, no, massa, he am secesh."

As I was standing conversing with this contraband, Dr. Crump rode up to the headquarters of Gen. Hooker, on a stylish bay horse. He had come to make a complaint against some of our men, for stealing his wood, as he termed it. The General, with his peculiar suavity of manner, assured him no depredations upon the property of private citizens of Virginia would be tolerated, and referred him to the Provost-Marshal of the Division, Capt. Chas. L. Young, who would immediately take measures to remedy the evil complained of. A guard was dispatched to Dr. Crump's house, and one of the number carried with him a small American flag, which he raised on the gate-post fronting Crump's mansion. This proceeding proved hateful in the eyes of the Crumps, old and young, so much so that the Doctor—the elder Crump—modestly requested its removal from the gateway of his palatial mansion.

"What," says one of Capt. George Lefort's Zouaves, "you claim protection from our troops, and want me to take that flag down? No you don't, Old Crump!" The Doctor's visage fell four degrees at this unheard of barbarity and unscrupulous tyranny on the part of the guard, and contented himself by closing the shutters of his windows on the front of the house, to show his contempt for the emblem of freedom.

Dr. Crump had the honor of dining Jeff. Davis, Magruder, Lee and Johnson last Friday, who bid him a hasty but affectionate farewell, as our troops pressed them too close to make it either convenient or desirable to prolong their stay with the "patriot, Dr. Crump," as Jeff. Davis styles him in a short epistle found by one of the guard stationed at his house. Crump is sound, if any one can be sound on the doctrine of secessionism, and he delights in making his doctrine publicly known, while claiming protection from the Government he repudiates *in toto*.

Our soldiers are astonished, and I confess I am a little inclined that way, to understand why the Government protects the property of notorious rebels, who embrace every opportunity to make their sentiments known in the heart of our camps; but such is the case. Before the rebel army, Union men were forced to fly from their homes, their properties devastated, their lands confiscated or sequestered for their devotion to our Government, consigned to exile and poverty for the crime of Unionism. They look for retribution upon the heads of their oppressors. They look in vain! Each blade of grass, in every notorious Secessionists' field, is fully protected by a special order. They turn up their nose at our legal tender paper, receiving nothing but silver and gold for their farm and dairy products, and demanding fabulous prices. It may be policy to protect the property of our enemy, keeping the horrors of war which they created away from their door—but I don't believe in it.

From the headquarters of Gen. McClellan, near the Tunstall Station, a magnificent view presents itself. The position is one of the most elevated between the White House and the Chickahominy. In the surrounding valleys, as far almost as the eye can reach, the ground is covered with camps. The sight is truly sublime. Troops manœuvring within their camp lines; the flying artillery drilling in the little open spaces of the fields; trains of wagons in the distance. The roads for miles form an animated picture to the beholder of the grand army of Gen. McClellan.

The bridges will soon be repaired over the Chickahominy. They are only partially destroyed, and that last ditch and the boasted five mile intrenched field, which the rebels say they have between Bottom's Bridge and Richmond, will be encountered. Of the result no one can doubt. We shall be in Richmond by the first of June. M.

### The Rebels Reported to be Intrenched Beyond Bottom's Bridge—Their Fighting Numbers Estimated at 75,000—Reports of Contrabands and Deserters.

WHITE HOUSE, VA., HEADQUARTERS GEN. McCLELLAN, Sunday, May 18, 1862—12 M.

An intelligent contraband came in this morning. He reports the rebels in great force a little beyond Bottom's Bridge, He states they have an extensive fortification between that place and Richmond, covering an area of five or more miles. He had no means of learning the exact number of troops within this intrenched field, but heard some of the Confederate officers state they had seventy-five thousand fighting men, and that they would wade to their knees in blood before Richmond would be taken. Many of the rebel soldiers died of starvation on their retreat to Bottom's Bridge from Yorktown. The rebels are entirely dependent upon Richmond for supplies. Forage for their animals is very scarce, and the roads are lined with dead horses and mules.

Bottom's Bridge, across the Chickahominy, is not yet destroyed.

Several deserters have come in, and report the utter demoralization of the rebel army. It is only by the most rigorous measures they keep their army from breaking up. I am inclined to think no great battle will be fought between here and Richmond.

Hooker's Division arrived at Cumberland this morning. All of our troops are centering near the White House.

The roads are in a shocking condition since the last rain. Empty wagons can hardly be drawn by the teams. Fortunately, the Pamunkey River is navigable to the White House, so we have no fear of running short of supplies.

### The Battle of Williamsburgh.

### A NOTE FROM GEN. McKEEVER.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEW KENT COURT-HOUSE, Monday, May 19.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your paper of Saturday, May 17, 1862, there appears an article on the battle of Williamsburgh, purporting to be "an extract from a private letter from an officer who was engaged," dated Williamsburgh, Va., Thursday, May 8, 1862. I pronounce this extract to be a base, deliberate and malicious falsehood, and have the honor to request that you will furnish me with the name of the officer who wrote the abovementioned letter. You are at liberty to publish this note if you think proper. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,
Chief of Staff, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[As the writer of the letter about which Gen. McKeever makes inquiry, is in Gen. Heintzelman's *Corps d'Armée*, the above call for his name will in all probability fall under his eye, and we leave him to use his discretion with regard to avowing or disowning the authorship.—ED. TIMES.]

### A NOTE FROM GEN. KEARNEY.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, THIRD CORPS, NEAR POORHOUSE, Monday, May 19, 1862.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

A correspondent of your paper of the 17th inst., renders me kindly a justice, most tardily performed for me by the General-in-Chief of this army, when too late to overtake a military prestige lost for me most unaccountably. But I must entirely condemn the impropriety of his applying the invidious term of "antediluvian" to Gen. Heintzelman; who has counted thirty-six years of great devotion to his profession; and the apparent reprehension of his not being in the van of the fight, is peculiarly harsh toward one whose heart of steel was proven at Bull Run; and who would ever be sure to be foremost of the foremost, if his Generals of Division were not equal to the task of leading their own regiments in person. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. KEARNEY, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Third Division, Third Corps.

## FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

CAIRO, Friday, May 23.

The tug sent down from the fleet to reconnoitre was fired on from Fort Wright, yesterday evening. Subsequent demonstrations by the rebels indicate that they still occupy the place.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 23.

A special to the *Tribune*, from the fleet the 22d, states that at 1 o'clock, yesterday, two mortars opened on the fort, which was kept up at intervals of five minutes, until six in the evening. The firing was returned three or four times by guns from the rebels, either from the fortifications or from their mortarboats, their shells bursting wide of the mark, and doing no damage.

### Parson Brownlow in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, May 23.

The reception of Parson Brownlow this evening was of a most enthusiastic character. The Music Hall was crowded. He was introduced by Gov. Andrew, who remarked that never since the beginning of our national existence and of Democratic and Constitutional liberty had the people of Massachusetts been without a full participation in the sacrifices occasioned by the war. Yet it had fallen to the lot of the Union men and women at the South to bear in their persons and in their fortunes the greatest sufferings, in the present traitorous and rebellious warfare against the Government. These sufferers in the cause of liberty had the most earnest sympathy of the people of Boston, and none more so than the prophet and apostle of liberty, who had been rescued out of the very den of lions. Men and brethren, said he, hear ye him, and swear anew your devotion to your country's cause.

The address of Parson Brownlow was substantially that delivered in other cities, and many of its most striking passages were received with prolonged applause. His frankness in saying that he was the advocate of securing by the Government all the property of loyal men, of every description, was received with great approbation, but much more so that which followed it, that it was the solemn and religious duty of the Government to confiscate all the property of rebels, and that the rebellion should be put down by coercion, subjugation and extermination, if need be. His expression of detestation for Northern abolitionists, was received with equal approbation.

The address was listened to with intense interest, and in alluding to the speech which he said he prepared in anticipation of his being hung, he remarked that it had never been published, but he had presented it to the editor of one of the papers in this city. The address occupied nearly two hours in its delivery.

## FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

### Still Advancing—Rumors—Reconnoissances—Released Prisoners—Their Stories—Major Carl Von Shaeffer Boernstein—Gen. Halleck's Headquarters.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

BETWEEN MONTEREY AND CORINTH, Thursday, May 15, 1862.

My anticipations of having the felicity of chronicling the downfall of Corinth and the attendant circumstances of the dispersion or capture of Beauregard and his army, have not yet been realized. We are nearer Corinth than we ever were before, and are still advancing upon it as quietly as if our prey were a chamois instead of a wide-awake and powerful enemy.

Rumors are abundant here, as I suppose they are in "the States"—for such is the name here given to the North. One day we have it from unquestionable authority that Corinth is evacuated, while at the same moment we are satisfied, from equally reliable sources, that Beauregard is prepared for a desperate stand, backed by chivalry and shot guns to the number of one hundred and fifty thousand, respectively.

One thing is tolerably certain, and that is, that if Beauregard has not left Corinth already, he soon will, either of his own free will, or under the stern pressure of National lead and bayonets. We are at present within four miles of Corinth—our pickets, a mile in advance, stand almost face to face with theirs—the fife and skeepskin concerts in our forces, which mark the various occasions of Reveille, Tattoo, Taps, Peas-on-a-Trencher, Roast-Beef, Assembly, &c., are reproduced in theirs, and come back to us like a vigorous and defiant echo. Let a blue-coat but crawl a few yards beyond the pickets, to get a look at secession, and the chances are that when deepest in the underbrush, he will run against a gray-coat crawling beyond *his* pickets to get a look at Union.

If a small force of National cavalry go a short distance beyond the lines to investigate a road leading up, they will inevitably meet a squad of rebel cavalry investigating the same road leading down. If a gun be advanced to a ridge with a view of shelling the timber on the ridge beyond, in order to clear it of the suspected presence of rebels, the first roar of their shot is answered by the whiz of a shell from the rebels—they having just run up a gun in order to shell out suspected Nationals in the timber opposite their ridge.

And so of everything. Every indication on our part of strength, investigation, or of anything else, has its counterpart on the ridge beyond us, upon which are supposed to be drawn up the cohorts of the invincible Beauregard. Whether "Beaury," as the vulgar Yankee hereabouts familiarly designate this model of chivalrous invincibility, has prepared some trap in which he proposes to bag the entire army of Halleck; whether he intends to fight or execute one of those brilliant retreats so much in fashion among and so highly appreciated by the enthusiastic gentlemen of Dixie, are things known only to Beauregard and Omniscience. It does not seem probable that the time of the solution of these matters can be far distant.

To-day, 61 National prisoners were brought into our lines, under a flag of truce from Corinth. They were all members of the Curtis Horse, and were captured some two weeks since at a place called Traceton, in Tennessee, not far from Fort Henry. These prisoners were taken from Traceton to Spring Creek, where the rebels had been encamped. From this point they were removed to Jackson, and then to Jackson, Miss., thence to Grand Junction. At this place they were kept two days, and then sent here under a flag of truce. Several officers were captured, but were not released—the balance before being sent here gave their parole not to take up arms unless exchanged.

They state that so long as their route lay in Tennessee, they were decently treated; but as soon as they entered Mississippi, they were starved and subjected to indignites of every possible character. The reason given by their captors for sending them back is, that they had no place to keep them, and nothing for them to eat.

One of them stated that the Secessionists appeared to be in full force at Corinth; and claimed to have 150,000 men. They also said that there appeared to be a great deal of sickness in Corinth, as at almost every house in town and every dwelling in the vicinity, a yellow flag was floating, indicating they were used for hospitals.

An acquaintance among them states that their commander, Maj. Schaeffer, was mortally wounded during the skirmish in which they were captured. He had encountered a mounted rebel Captain, and engaged him in a single-handed fight. Both were fine swordsmen, but the Major particularly so, for after a few slashes and parries he gave the Captain a blow across the back of his neck, which half severed his head from his body, and sent him a corpse from his saddle. At the same moment a rebel private fired upon Maj. Schaeffer and shot him through the body, giving him a mortal wound.

I knew Major Schaeffer well. His full name was Carl Von Schaeffer Boernstein—a name of no little celebrity in the history of Germany. Owing to some family difficulties not necessary to mention, young Boernstein left Germany some two or three years since, and came to the United States. Since that period he resided mainly at Dubuque, Iowa, engaged in a branch office of the Ætna Insurance Corporation. When the war broke out he enlisted in the First Iowa Regiment, and served during the three months' service as a Sergeant.

His fidelity and gallantry were so conspicuous during this term of the service, that, at its close, he was commissioned as Captain in the cavalry—a branch in which he had served in Europe—and soon after had raised a fine company for the regiment known as the "Curtis Horse." When Gen. Curtis took the field Schaeffer was put upon his Staff, with the rank of Major, and accompanied his Commander in the long expedition whose brilliancies culminated at the battle of Pea Ridge.

His coolness, judgment and daring were as conspicuous here as they had been a few months before upon the neighboring field of Wilson's Creek. Soon after the battle he was assigned a separate command, and with a battalion of his cavalry was sent to Fort Henry. The rest of his history the public know. I will only add, that last Fall his father, Baron Boernstein, died, leaving behind him his title and an immense fortune, both of which descended to his son Carl. Many, under the circumstances, would have resigned, and left to enjoy such honors and such wealth. He, however, would not go, but determined to remain and assist the country which had given him a refuge, through her dire necessities. Such a line of conduct will show the excellence and nobility of his character, without special eulogy on my part. He was not yet 25 years of age; and thus was cut off just as he had crossed the threshhold of manhood.

If ever hero deserved a monument, there is one due to the lamented Boernstein. Educated, of excellent habits, refined address, prepossessing manners, and a gentleman of rare promise in the field, he was one whose place in society and upon the battle-field it will be most difficult to replace.

Gen. Halleck has moved his headquarters from Monterey to a point near this place—that occupied by T. W. Sherman's Division of Grant's army—and is now where he can personally superintend the gigantic operations that are expected to give character to the next few days. GALWAY.

# FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

## ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

## $604,682 IN TREASURE.

## A Check to Mosquera in Cauca.

## ARBOLEDA ACHIEVES A VICTORY.

## Reported Negro Insurrection in Jamaica.

## A British and French Ultimatum to Uruguay.

The steamship *North Star* from Aspinwall on May 15, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing specie and passengers from California. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | $28,204 | A. S. Rosenbaum | $12,000 |
| Order | 11,086 | J. B. Newton | 15,202 |
| [illegible] | 1,740 | Wm. Seligman & Co. | 30,000 |
| Louis McMurray | 1,300 | J. Hiller & Bro. | 12,100 |
| Richard Patrick | 47,032 | Scholle Bros. | 10,100 |
| Order | 13,000 | Wm. Hiller & Co. | 11,000 |
| [illegible] Bros. | 23,300 | J. & M. Goodman | 4,828 |
| Wm. Meyer & Co. | 6,300 | J. Straus, Bros. & Co. | 47,485 |
| C. H. Grant | 3,867 | H. Cohn & Co. | 19,000 |
| R. F. Sturgis | 15,190 | Baker & Morrel | 10,027 |
| Dewitt, Kittle & Co. | 11,000 | C. H. Grant & Co. | 12,000 |
| Jennings & Brewster | 19,000 | Kirby, Byrne & Co. | 8,000 |
| Janson, Bond & Co. | 6,000 | Wells, Fargo & Co. | 204,900 |
| P. Naylor | 10,000 | Total | $592,522 |

FROM ASPINWALL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. F. Joy | $1,300 | Parsons & Pettit | $455 |
| Cartwright & Harris'n | 2,500 | Hequet & Maseras | 250 |
| [illegible] & Hoffman | 380 | Straus & Bro. | 700 |
| [illegible] & Funes | 1,280 | Panama Agency | 5,000 |
| Order | 455 | Total | $12,160 |

The advices from California by this arrival are not so late as have been received overland. The news from Central and South America is interesting.

## UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

### A Check to Mosquera in Cauca—Gens. Payan and Alsote taken Prisoners by Arboleda—Movements of Gen. Lopez for the British Gold Fields—A Negro Insurrection in Jamaica.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, May 15, 1862.

The British steamer *Anne* arrived at Panama, from Buenaventura, State of Cauca, the southernmost of this Confederacy, on the 6th. By this arrival, we learn that the cause of MOSQUERA, Provisional President, had received rather a rude shock in Cauca. One of his Generals there, PAYAN, had lately captured the Conservative Chief ENAO, the leader of the old Government faction in the States of Antioquia and Cauca, and this capture very much encouraged the Mosquerists to hope that their cause would speedily triumph in these States, as it had done in all the others. But after the reverse of ENAO, a Federal, or Mosquera division, commanded by Gens. PAYAN and ALSOTE, suffered a reverse in the vicinity of Cali, having been taken by surprise by Col. ARBOLEDA, and PAYAN and ALSOTE were taken prisoners, together with a considerable number of the 2,300 men under their command. It is even said that ARBOLEDA rescued ENAO from their hands, but this is not credited, as it is believed he had before this been dispatched by Gen. LOPEZ to the camp of Gen. MOSQUERA. The main body of PAYAN's force, after this disaster, took the road to Popayan, to unite themselves with Gen. SANCHEZ. Col. ARBOLEDA, it is said, obtained an order, through violence, from PAYAN to the Commander at Buenaventura, ordering him to deliver up that port and the war-schooners to one of the former's officers, but the officer, suspecting the ruse, paid no attention to it. The people of Buenaventura were suffering dreadfully from the lack of provisions, everything having been exhausted in the eating line, even including dogs and cats. Col. ARBOLEDA was said to be on the river, within two days of Buenaventura, endeavoring to get boats in which to embark for the port. Gen. LOPEZ, of MOSQUERA's army, however, had passed the Cordilleras, and when he should reach Popayan no doubt existed that the Reactionary forces of ARBOLEDA would be captured or driven into Ecuador.

We have no later news from Bogota than that contained in my last.

There is nothing of especial interest to give you from Panama. Señor MATEO ITURRALDE has been made Secretary of State, in place of Señor PABLO AROSEMENA, resigned.

The streets of Panama have been alive for a few days past with British passengers from England to Aspinwall, for the British Northern gold-fields. About 200 of these Cariboobys, as the Panameños call them, went to San Francisco on the steamer *Orizaba*.

Hon. A. C. PEACHY, of the firm of HALLECK, PEACHY & BILLINGS, San Francisco, who had been remaining over on the Isthmus from sickness, went to San Francisco on the *Orizaba*, on the 15th, having partially recovered from his severe attack.

The United States steam frigate *Saranac* is still at Panama, and the United States brig *Perry* at Aspinwall. Also, at Panama, the American ship *Queen of the East*, discharging coal. The United States ship *Warren*, which has been for the past four years used as a storeship in Panama, has been condemned.

Mr. DEGRAU, United States Consul to Guayaquil, Ecuador, left Panama for his post, on the 12th, on the British steamer *Anne*. Mr. SANDERS, late United States Consul at Timbes, Peru, goes home to-day on the *North Star*.

Our rainy season has commenced in the hills, on the route to Aspinwall, although no rain of consequence has yet fallen at Panama or Aspinwall.

The *Bulletin*, which ceased its publications on the death of its editor, JOSEPH HAWES, Esq., has been revived by a couple of Jamaica men, but will not be very long lived.

Private letters to parties in this place say the negroes of Kingston, Jamaica, set the town on fire in three places after the late disastrous conflagration, and that the blacks from the interior of the Island came into town in droves, and robbed the merchants and others of more than a *million dollars' worth of property*. The military had at last to be called on in large numbers to preserve property.

The Panama Railroad Company's two fine barks, *Magdalena* and *Golden Rule*, arrived at Aspinwall full of goods last week. Lately the vessels of this line (three or four a month) have returned with full cargoes of cotton, hides, and Central American products.

The Peruvian brig *Angelita* arrived a few days since at Panama, with oil from the American ship *Columbus*, at Paita, Peru, to be shipped to New-York across the Isthmus. The Panama Railroad has so lessened its rates on this kind of traffic that it is probable many whalers in the South Pacific will find it for their interest to ship their oil by this transit, and commence another cruise, instead of taking the first cargo home themselves.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

### Extensive Robbery in Lima—The Revolution in Bolivia—Martinez Driven from Potosi.

PANAMA, Thursday, May 15, 1862.

The British steamship *Peru* arrived at this port on the evening of the 5th instant, with dates from Valparaiso and Santiago to April 18, La Paz, Bolivia, to the 15th, and Lima and Callao to the 29th April. The steamer *Anne* brings dates to the latter part of April from Ecuador, but no news.

### PERU.

This Republic was quiet, all parties waiting for the 4th of May, when the Electoral College was to meet to determine as to who should succeed Gen. CASTILLA in the Presidency.

The jewelry establishment of Messrs. LAUSER & BELLMAN, of Lima, was robbed during holy week, while the principals were at Charillas, of $40,000 in valuables and jewelry, by a clerk named Louis Jonsson. He is supposed to have gone in the direction of Valparaiso on the British steamer of the 29th April.

Guano freights to France and Holland were £3 10s. to £3 15s. The American ship [illegible] was chartered for London at £3 10s.

### BOLIVIA.

The revolution in favor of Ex-President BELZU does not appear to have been very successful, although it is quite apparent that that chief has quite a strong party in Bolivia, and will yet give the Provisional President, Gen. ACHA, a good deal of trouble. On the 29th of March the Belzu leader, Gen. MARTINEZ, was driven out of the City of Potosi, which he had occupied for the space of fifteen days, taking away with him $100,000 in money belonging to the Government and citizens, and destroying three thousand muskets. On the 2d of April MARTINEZ reached the City of Sucre with 1,500 men, to which place he was followed by Gen. PEREZ with 1,000 men, and after an hour and a half fighting drove out MARTINEZ, and giving him battle next day, defeated him completely.

The election for President was to come off on the 4th of May. The candidates were Gens. ACHA and BELZU, and Dr. TOMAS FRIAS. It is thought ACHA will be elected.

### CHILI.

Valparaiso, during the fortnight, had been visited by three fires, on the 4th, 5th and 7th, the first consuming half a block on Calle San Juan de Dios, one of the most thickly-settled parts of the city, causing a loss of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, of which $174,000 was insured. The second fire consumed the house of Mons. BRAGGART and the one adjoining, both valued at $18,000. The third consumed the house of Mons. SAUER; insured for $8,500. He was arrested for arson, but no evidence was produced of the crime.

The comet of ENCKE was noticed at the observatory of Santiago on the 9th of March. This is the thirteenth time this comet has been observed.

During the last half year of 1861, the returns from the Copiapo Railroad for freight, passengers, &c., amounted to $339,032 67; expenses, $46,752 61—leaving a profit of $292,180 06. Shares, 55 per cent. premium.

Business had not been so good as the previous fortnight in Valparaiso, the demand for goods having fallen off. Money is abundant and interest low. The market is very dull for all kinds of dry goods. A lot of 800 quintals Southern Flour sold at $2 87½, 6 months' credit. The article ranges from $2 75 to $3 12 per quintal. Barley brings $1 84 to $1 88 the fanega. The market is well stocked with lumber. Rice is scarce and wanted. Buyers refuse to pay over $17 cash for Copper Bars. Coffee sells at $24 per quintal. Welsh Coals, $9 50 per ton. Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 45½ to 46 pence per dollar. Freights to England and Hamburg, £4 to £4 5s.

### RIO PLATA.

New difficulties had sprung up among the Provinces of the Confederation. Santa Fé had repudiated the new Governor, PATRICIO CULLEN. She also demanded that the Buenos Ayrean troops should evacuate her territory, and that the Rosario Customhouse should be under her management. In Entre Rios Gen. URQUIZA did not appear to be on better terms with the new Government of Gen. MITRE, and it is thought he is inciting other provinces to revolt. The National Congress was about to meet at the last dates, March 18, at Buenos Ayres, to decide as to the future seat of Government of the Confederation. A great deal of jealousy existed between Buenos Ayres and Uruguay, on the ground that the former Republic was endeavoring to create a difficulty between the latter and the Province of Corsientes, to induce it to claim from Uruguay a portion of its territory, said to have been usurped.

You have probably heard that the Ministers of France and England sent an ultimatum to the Government of Uruguay, demanding four millions of dollars' redress for old grievances of their subjects, to be paid by the 10th of March, or the Admirals would use force to obtain it. Though the time had expired, Montevideo had not been bombarded, thanks to the good offices of the Brazilian Minister.

### Secession Intrigue in Sonora.

*Correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin.*

GUAYMAS, Tuesday, April 15, 1862.

Political matters are now, with us, the most interesting subject of discussion. For a long time past we have been receiving a succession of reports that the Southern Confederates were preparing to invade our State of Sonora, and were concentrating considerable bodies of troops upon our northern frontier for that purpose. About the middle of last month there suddenly appeared in Hermosillo a man dressed in full American uniform, buttons and all, of high rank, who was attended by two men, most remarkable for their long hair and general frontier appearance, who were also wearing the United States uniform, in part. It soon became known that the person alluded to was no less than Col. JAMES REILY, of the Confederate States Army, who was the bearer of dispatches from Brig.-Gen. H. H. SIBLEY, commanding the army of New-Mexico, Confederate States, to Gov. PESQUIERA, of this State. Col. REILY, in his intercourse with the Americans whilst in this State, boasted that he was the commander of 1,000 men near our frontier, who for the last six months had not asked or received one dollar of pay—to whom had not been issued a single ration, either in provisions or clothing; that they were all well-armed, and were not afraid of the devil himself; in fact, that his force was altogether self-supporting. This fact is rather suggestive of the inquiry how it was that they supported themselves?

The Government here has intelligence that Gen. SIBLEY has under his command about 3,000 men; that he is approaching our frontier, when it is expected that there will be a union between them and the friends of GANDARA, and that there will be an attempt made to take possession of the State. Gen. SIBLEY addressed to the Governor of Chihuahua a communication similar to the one understood to have been addressed to the Governor of this State, asking his friendly offices to the Confederate cause, or at least a strict neutrality. The friends of Gov. PESQUIERA at the Capital insisted that he had refused to Gen. SIBLEY the privileges demanded, and had also refused to answer the questions propounded. On the other hand, Col. REILY boasted in Magdalena, and in other places upon the road as he returned, that he had obtained from the Governor all that he desired; in fact, that he had been far more successful than he had hoped for. It is certain that Col. REILY, in his notes to Gov. PESQUIERA, expresses perfect satisfaction, and congratulates the Governor upon the friendly relations now existing between the State of Sonora and the Confederate States. It appears that Gen. PESQUIERA addressed a note to Gen. SIBLEY and another to Col. REILY, both of which I understand were lengthy, copies of which I expected to obtain, but having failed, I can only guess at their contents, as well as the reason why copies were withheld.

How Gen. SIBLEY's communication was received in Chihuahua, I have no idea, except that Col. REILY is reported to have said, whilst in treaty with Gov. PESQUIERA, that he had found far less difficulty in obtaining what he wanted from the Governor of Chihuahua. There can be no doubt that there is a thoroughly organized plan by the Secessionists to take possession of this State, with that of Chihuahua and the Territory of Lower California. In every point of view, these States to them are desirable. If they are successful in their rebellion, they will enlarge the territory of the Southern Confederacy, to extend their peculiar institution, and what is more important than all to President DAVIS, Secretary WALKER and others, to insure to them success in their stupendous land and mines speculations in these three States—more of which anon. On the other hand, the Secessionists have great need of these same States in case they are finally defeated, as a refuge from the unhealthy condition of the atmosphere which is sure to result from the reëstablishment of the Federal power in the South.

Perhaps you may not be acquainted with the fact—at least I have not seen it stated—that within a few months an attempt was made in your State to raise a body of 1,500 men, to come into this State, to carry out the above programme; the command of which force, so it is said, was offered to a gentleman now in Arizona, he being then in San Francisco. It was hoped that because it was said that he had refused a command in the Northern army, he would accept one in the cause of secession and speculation; but the gentleman in question refused, and the project was abandoned, for the present at least.

Under this state of facts, there can be no doubt of the absolute necessity of our Government sending and keeping upon our frontier a considerable body of troops, and in our harbor an adequate naval force, to at once check and keep down any and all such movements. At present there is not an obstacle in the way of the full success of these schemes, and if our Government does not take some preventive measures immediately, I have no doubt that we shall have serious trouble on our hands.

The recent Convention entered into between the Mexican Central Government and the Allied Powers is another source of trouble with us. The friends of the present State Government anticipate that an attempt will be made to remove the present Governor and place another in his position. This they are much disinclined to submit to, and even now there is a strong party organized who are determined to resist this movement. If necessary, they are determined to withdraw from the Mexican Confederacy with such other States as can be induced to join them, and sustain themselves in an independent condition if possible; if they cannot so sustain themselves, they will solicit the protection of the United States Government; and indeed many are prepared to go so far as to solicit annexation from the Federal Government. This will be presenting Secession in a new form, and with many apologies, but I very much doubt whether it will prove acceptable to the Federal Government. But will not the people of Sonora be compelled, if refused protection by the United States, to look for it at the hands of the forces of the Confederate States—more especially if these forces are in a position to extend such protection? I learn that it is the intention of Gen. SIBLEY to construct a fort at Calaprases, in Arizona. This place is most admirably situated for such a purpose, being within eight miles of the line, easily defended, in a most fertile country, and upon the main road from this State to Chihuahua and Texas. The occupation of that point in force will enable the Secessionists to completely overawe the people of this State. The property belongs to Gandara. Is there not here an additional reason for strong precautionary measures being taken by our Government, and that without delay?

## AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

### OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

CONFISCATION AND TREASON IN THE SENATE—INTERESTING DEBATE BETWEEN SENATORS CLARK, DAVIS, WADE, TRUMBULL, BROWNING, LANE AND HARRIS—PROBABLE ADOPTION OF MR. CLARK'S BILL.

WASHINGTON, Friday Evening, May 16, 1862.

To-day, while the House has continued to browse on the dry stubble of legislative drudgery, the Senate has been disporting in the green fields of political, legal and logical discussion. After going to sleep sundry times over the dull routine of the Representatives, I started in despair to leave the building; but some friendly angel of curiosity whispered me first to look in upon the deliberations in the other wing. My compensation for this piece of heroism was immediate and ample; for I found myself launched upon the current of a debate which enlisted much of the best talent of the Senate.

The subject of discussion was "A bill to suppress insurrection and to punish treason and rebellion, and for other purposes," reported day before yesterday by Mr. CLARK, from the Select Committee on the subject of confiscating the property and freeing the slaves of rebels. It was now on second reading, and was sought to be amended by members of the Judiciary Committee, of whose reported bill on the same subject it seems likely to take the place.

Mr. CLARK was on the floor, explaining and advocating its provisions. His argument was logical and clear; his manner easy and confident. Evidently the different members of the Senate varied widely, not only in the political but the legal points involved. The omnipresent negro being conspicuously visible, Mr. GARRETT DAVIS was very soon up in reply. Here, as in all parts of the proceedings, the discussion ran into colloquy. Senators addressing each other in short speeches and exchanging alternate questions and replies, with as much familiarity and absence of parliamentary form as they would exhibit in a drawing-room or over their wine. The good temper, too, was admirable, and the dignity of the body unimpaired. Mr. DAVIS, who seems a second edition of Mr. CRITTENDEN, diminished and not improved, and who speaks in high squeaky tones, not pleasant to the ear, denied the power of Congress to divest the rebel of his property in his slaves as proposed to be done by the bill. At one point, the debate between him and Mr. CLARK was exceedingly able; it involved a keen encounter of severe logic and legal knowledge, in which both debaters appeared to the best advantage. Mr. CLARK could not understand why Mr. DAVIS favored every punishment of rebels, except the deprivation of his slaves, sequestration of lands, imprisonment for life—death itself. Mr. DAVIS explained that his objection was legal; that Government had no legal power to confiscate except for its own use; that *appropriation*, as indemnity, either to the expenses of Government or the losses of individuals, was a necessary consequence of the seizure. In other words, if the Government chose to confiscate the slaves of the rebels, and *sell them* to pay the expenses of the war, treating them in all respects as property, he has no doubt of its legal power to do so, and no political objection to the procedure; but if it attempts to confiscate only to liberate, to destroy their value as property, he not only protests politically, but challenges the lawfulness of the act. The point is critical and ingeniously made; but if the Government shall believe the welfare of the country promoted, and its wealth and capacity to endure taxation increased, by changing so many chattels into men, I imagine that lawyers will be compelled to admit its power to do so.

The sonorous voice of Mr. TRUMBULL, and the measured accents of Mr. TEN EYCK, soon mingled in the discussion; and still the theme was legality. The bill made a distinction between treason and participation in acts of insurrection or rebellion. By Mr. TRUMBULL this was held to be a "distinction without a difference;" while Mr. TEN EYCK cited the recent decision of Judge SWAYNE, of Ohio, quashing an indictment for treason against a party aiding the rebellion, as evidence that the distinction was real. Old BEN WADE, in his usual positive and uncompromising manner, came heavily down on the doctrine—half maintained by Mr. TRUMBULL—that the language of the Constitution deprives Congress of the power to confiscate real estate for treason. He claimed that it was absurd to so interpret that instrument as to give Congress power over the possession of the real estate of the traitor only during his life, while the life itself was forfeited to the law. It was only an entail, he contended, that the Constitution had put beyond the power of law to disturb. This doctrine, in turn, was controverted by Mr. BROWNING, who attacked the positions of both Mr. WADE and his own colleague, in a stump speech of considerable power. In the midst of it, he was interrupted by Mr. HOWARD, who contradicted, point blank, his assertion that Congress had no power of *forfeiture* over the property of the citizen. Mr. CLARK, before and afterward, explained that his bill attempted no *forfeiture*; it only deprived the criminal of his property by way of *fine*, inflicted as a penalty. Presently, in reply to Mr. TRUMBULL, who took him up sharply, Mr. BROWNING explained his assertion to apply only to property in *real estate*.

An argument arose on Mr. CLARK's theory that Congress could reach the real estate of rebels by *fine*, where it might not be able to do so by *forfeiture*, Mr. TRUMBULL and others holding that this attempt to do by indirection what is, (if such is the fact,) in express terms, declared in the Constitution to be unlawful, is illogical and must fail of success. Mr. HARRIS made a short speech, smooth, plausible and lawyerlike, looking the question square in the face with judicial eyes, and declaring himself willing (which somewhat surprised me in him) to forfeit all rebel interests in realty, as well after death as during life, if such a measure shall be judged compatible with Constitutional law. He approved that feature of the bill graduating the penalties for treason; leaving it optional with the Court to use death, imprisonment or fine. In this he agreed with Mr. DAVIS, who feared that the rebels would go unwhipt of justice, under a rigorous death penalty, while they might be convicted and sentenced where disgrace and personal restraint were the probable judgments. From this view, Mr. TRUMBULL dissented emphatically; in his opinion, now is no time to soften the punishment for that most atrocious of crimes—treason against the Government. Mr. LANE, of Kansas, was decidedly in favor of Mr. TRUMBULL's original bill, but did not wish, if the present bill was to pass, to see it injured by mutilation. He asked Mr. TRUMBULL, who had moved to strike out the first section, (graduating the penalties for treason,) to move to amend by substituting his own bill, and thus let the Senate fairly elect between the two. Mr. TRUMBULL, however, adhered to his motion, which was voted down by a large majority.

So, I doubt not that Mr. CLARK's bill will be adopted; perhaps changed in some features. You will gather its character from this hasty sketch of the debate. It differs from that of Mr. TRUMBULL, in being less stringent; but it seeks to keep surely within the constitutional limit, and, by graduating the punishments, to insure conviction. On the whole, I think it probably the safest and best.

Some criticism on the Senate itself occurred to me as I listened to the speeches. How much its tone is improved since the old *régime* of the slave drivers, you do not need to be told. It is now a body of gentlemen (in the main) uncontrolled by bullies. But by this increase of courtesy, it has lost nothing of interest. The different characteristics of the different sections of our diversified country, are as distinct as ever. You see the polished Eastern population and the rude energy of the West, no less in the appearance than the manners of their representatives. You would know that the calm, polished, finished and scholarly periods of FESSENDEN and CLARK, found their models in classic studies, as well as you can perceive that the sonorous and intense style of BROWNING and TRUMBULL and LANE was acquired in haranguing vast audiences of rough Westerners from the stump. You can discern the Border State education in DAVIS, who pitches his voice on a key to reach over a ten-acre field, in enunciating a logical or legal proposition which no culture can improve in rhetorical excellence. You can discover the Hawk-eye in the very countenance and clothes of GRIMES—the Missourian in WILSON (of that State) as plainly as you can see the air of elegant scholarship in SUMNER.

THE CONFISCATION BILLS—THE TAX BILL FINALLY UP IN THE SENATE—THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BILL—SENATORIAL WRANGLERS—THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW IN THE DISTRICT—GEN. HUNTER—A NEW MONITOR AND MODERN GREEK FIRE—RUMOR OF A NEW LEVY OF TROOPS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday evening, May 21, 1862.

We have finally got rid of the Confiscation bill for awhile in the Senate. On Monday, at 6 o'clock, that body refused to adjourn on motion of Mr. WADE, with the tacit understanding that a vote was at once to be had on the bill—the Southern Senators acquiescing in that view. But no sooner was the motion to adjourn voted down, than Mr. WILLEY took the floor, and the next morning Mr. GARRETT DAVIS followed, occupying the whole day, and even then not finishing his speech! There is no Previous Question in the Senate, and what could that afflicted body do? Nothing but what they did do this morning, namely, lay aside the Confiscation bill, and take up the Tax bill. This effectually shuts down on all other legislation for the present, except what little may be edged in during the morning hour.

In that hour, this morning, the Senate had up the bill for the establishment of agricultural colleges in the States, by endowment out of the public lands. The bill gives to each State 30,000 acres for each of its Senators and Representatives. Senator LANE, of Kansas, offered an amendment, restricting the donation to the lands lying in the Territories. He showed, in a short, sharp, clear speech, the injustice of giving to other States the lands lying in Kansas, before she had been able even to select her school lands, and while unsupplied with any for purposes of internal improvement. Senator POMROY sustained the amendment, and proceeded in an able argument to prove its justice, when he was cut off by the expiration of the morning hour. I believe in agriculture, as you know; I like to see it fostered by Government; but in doing so, would it not be well to reserve some of its public lands for people to settle on, and *practice* the improvements which it proposes to teach? It really seems to me that the lands are being made to carry too much weight, and so, I am afraid, may be the Government patronage of farming.

I must be allowed to make one suggestion here to the grave seignors of the Senate. Personally, I enjoy a little sparring among them, occasionally, as a matter of spice; but any dish may be too highly seasoned. It struck me as most undignified and improper, for instance, that Messrs. FESSENDEN and TRUMBULL, this morning, while complaining grievously of the want of time to consider their respective measures, should waste half an hour in a personal colloquy, involving nothing at all only the loss of time and their own tempers, and, seemingly, a woman's quarrel, in which each was determined to have the last word. Which was successful I really do not recollect. I do not mention these gentlemen as the only sinners in this respect, but because they are said to contend for the leadership of the Senate. If so, I am sure that this is not the way for either to achieve it.

Just as Confiscation has been shoved aside in the Senate, the subject has culminated in the House. Yesterday the grand debate began, with several good speeches in favor of a stringent law—one of the best of which was made by Mr. NOELL, of Missouri. This gentleman, though an old Democrat, is not afflicted with the horror of coercion and punishment of rebels that seems continually to terrify so many of the Border Slave State members. The discussion was continued to-day, Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, making a speech of the VALLANDIGHAM pattern, for which he was rebuked and excoriated in a masterly manner by Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania.

The continued arrest of alleged fugitive slaves in this District excites great feeling. Unquestionably the shield of law is used in this practice by many who do not regard the legal forms even in their own proceedings, and who are anything but loyal to the Government itself. That a statute so notoriously unfair in its provisions should be used here for such base purposes, excites the indignation of many. If it shall be decided to be in force in this District, I must think that Congress owes it to justice and humanity that its operation should be suspended here (as everywhere else) during the continuance of the war.

Gen. HUNTER, as you know, is not to be recalled. The President in this shows his usual judgment; he is not even sure that he will accept his resignation if it is offered. I do not imagine that it will be offered; Gen. HUNTER is a soldier, and knows the necessity of discipline. He has a large field for usefulness in the Department of the South, which he is well qualified to fill; and I think he will submit with a good grace to the superior power of the Commander-in-Chief.

Among the inventions of the day, marking the rapid progress of war science, is the modern *Greek fire* of Mr. LEVI SHORT, of Buffalo, which is already in use in the army, and with good success. But he is not satisfied with explorations in the chemical field; a personal observation of our iron-clad boats at Fortress Monroe and vicinity, has prompted him to the invention of an *improved Monitor*, which, in addition to the two large guns in the tower, has five enormous mortars, for throwing shells filled with his terrible liquid, and two pumps for throwing the liquid itself. Besides these he has an apparatus for covering the decks at once with hot steam, thus rendering it fatal for an enemy to board her. Parties with whom he is connected are preparing to build two for the Russian and one for the Mexican Government; and I understand to-night that the Government of the United States has arranged for the immediate construction of two in New-York. Judging from the plans, it must prove a most formidable engine of destruction, and would seem almost, if not quite impregnable against attack.

The streets are filled, to-night, with the rumor that that the President is about to call for three hundred thousand additional soldiers. Some say that intervention is imminent; some that our troops are greatly thinned by disease; some that a great number are only twelve months' men whose terms of enlistment have nearly expired. I doubt the rumor, though I find it credited in respectable and intelligent circles.

A dispatch received to-day from Pittsburgh Landing, has created some uneasiness. A lady there telegraphed to her husband here the brief message, "We are safe." And some infer that a battle has been fought, with results unfavorable to the Unionists, and that the message was sent to relieve anxiety caused by any possible rumors of the disaster which might have reached here. A good deal of anxiety is felt regarding the position of Gen. HALLECK. To the public, his situation and that of the enemy are in great doubt. Less apprehension is felt in regard to MCCLELLAN, as we know more about the forces, and are satisfied that he is strong enough for the work in hand.

We have our amusements—two theatres, Canterbury Hall, and free concerts. Mr. HACKETT to-night closes an engagement, during which he has not only personated the fat Knight in his own inimitable way, but a variety of comic characters besides.

J. M. W.

## An Important Movement in Missouri.

The following is the call, in full, for a Convention in Missouri, to take preliminary measures toward accepting President LINCOLN's emancipation proposition:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

The undersigned, a Committee, charged with the duty of calling a Convention for the nomination of candidates to fill the various State offices, made elective in August next, believe that the time has come when a full consultation among delegates from all sections of Missouri is desirable, in order that its Government may be delivered from the influences which have been so fatal to its best interests in the past, and secured against the intrigues of those whose equivocal loyalty is but a cloak to achieve power in the present, and repeat the disastrous misrule that recently culminated in open rebellion.

They believe furthermore, that in calling such a Convention together, whilst mere party names and lines should be discarded in the united endeavor of all good citizens to uphold the Government of the United States against its enemies; yet, the gravity of the perils through which our people have just passed, renders it absolutely imperative that those principles which are essential guarantees of peace and prosperity in the future, should be distinctly insisted upon. In view of which considerations, it is hereby announced that a "Mass Convention" will be held in the City of Jefferson, on the 16th day of June next, to nominate candidates for such State offices as are to be filled by election in August, at which all citizens of the State of Missouri are invited to be present—

1. Who concur in support of the policy of the National Administration, especially in its vigorous prosecution of the war to put down rebellion, punish treason, and maintain unimpaired the honor of the Federal Government and the entirety of the Union of the States.

2. Who desire to respond favorably to the resolution submitted to Congress by the President, and indorsed by a large majority in that body, extending national aid to those States willing to liberate their slaves, by promptly initiating here in Missouri a system of emancipation through such processes as may be just, humane, economic and constitutional.

It is requested that in those counties of the State where time and opportunity admit, a sufficient number of citizens may be delegated to attend this Convention so as to insure representation; in others, all who feel an interest in the great issues depending, and who concur in the above call, are urged to give the weight of their influence by a personal presence.

By order of the State Central Committee.

B. GRATZ BROWN, Chairman.

F. H. MANTER, HARRISON B. BRANCH,
BARTON ABLE, ARNOLD KREKEL,
THOS. C. FLETCHER, JULIUS HUNDHOUSEN,
JAMES LINDSAY, J. O. SITTON,
R. BIRCHER, JOHN M. RICHARDSON,
Committee.

## LABORS OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

### Its Attentions to the Wounded and Sick Soldiers in Eastern Virginia—Report of Mr. Olmsted, the Secretary, to Dr. Bellows, the President, of the Commission.

STEAMBOAT WILSON SMALL,
OFF YORKTOWN, Thursday, May 15, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: The Commission is throwing itself into so many gaps that I not only cannot find time to make full reports to you, but it is impossible to recollect much detail, of more or less importance, determined and acted upon at the instant of necessities, even of only day before yesterday. I think you are fairly well informed of the outline of our work till then. We had on our tender, the *Small*, twenty-five severely wounded men, two dying and one or two dead; we had the night before sent two portions of our company, with such stores as could be at a moment's notice sent with them, to two vessels conveying wounded from the battle of Williamsburgh to Fortress Monroe; another portion was with the wounded of West Point, on the *Star*.

These drafts had left us no more on the *Small* than were necessary for the care of those on board of her. Yet the boat was crowded, and for a week most of the men have slept, when they could, out on deck, the cabins being occupied by the wounded. Early in the morning the *Webster* arrived. We ran alongside and took some much-needed stores. We breakfasted on board, and were delighted with her arrangements and the good order which prevailed on her, contrasting so favorably with the impromptu, ill-considered arrangements and disorder of everything else of which we have had recent observation. I immediately reported her ready to receive two hundred patients to the surgeon in charge of the Yorktown hospitals, and having received your telegram announcing the definite withdrawal of the *Ocean Queen*, I went on board the *Spaulding*, and finding her, though lamentably inferior to the *Queen* for our purpose, the best, in fact the only available vessel for outside service, I obtained an assignment of her to the Commission from the Quartermaster's Department, and took measures to have her at once coal and water. Arranged also for the coaling of the *Knickerbocker*, and put a company on board, to fit her for a surgical hospital. Got a wharf-berth for the *Webster*, near the hospitals; but, finding that she could not get in, on account of piles broken off near it, got an order to take any small steamboat for lighterage, and secured a tug, and running this alternately with the *Small*, until near eleven at night, took off, and put safely and comfortably to bed on her, 240 sick and wounded men. After this, rearranged her hospital service, so as to transfer from her all who could by any means be spared, and to put on her such of any company as it was necessary to part with. Had an estimate of stores necessary for her return trip made, and at daylight sent what could be left on the *Small* during the night.

I found everything working beautifully on the *Webster*, every man knowing his place, and not trying to do the duty of others. I cannot speak too highly of the service of Dr. GRYMES. He is just the man for the duty. At 9 A. M. the *Webster* weighed anchor, and we turned our attention to the other vessels which were being fitted. We had a company at work on the *Elm City*, another on the *Knickerbocker*, and were supplying stores to the *State of Maine*. We found them getting on as well as possible with the limited force we could spare on the *City*, but the *Knickerbocker*, after twice running through the fleet, we had to conclude was missing. Going to the Quartermaster's we learned that, at 11 the night before, a requisition had been made upon him for the *Knickerbocker* to go to our advanced position on the Pamunkey, and forgetting that she had been assigned to the commission, he had given a written order to the Captain to take her there. Four of our company, including two ladies, were on board of her. The only relief to our anxiety for them was the assurance that she would undoubtedly return at once.

After considerable other business at the Quartermaster's office, we got from the Military Governor a detail of carpenters and other privates, and an order to destroy a staging erected by the rebels, which would furnish lumber for the fitting up of the *Spaulding*. We left the *Small* to take this on board, and went to the shore hospital, where, after considerable debate, we agreed to have the *Electricity* ready by 2 o'clock to take on the sick, and see the *State of Maine* immediately fully supplied to follow the *Elm City* without delay. Returning to the *Small*, were met by a note from the Quartermaster, inclosing a telegram from the Medical Director, demanding a boat provided with straw and water to take on two hundred sick within two hours at Queen's Creek. "This is of the utmost urgency—see Mr. OLMSTED," concluded the dispatch. The only boat in the fleet that had a fair supply of water on board, and which could be otherwise made anywhere near ready in less time than a half a day, was the *Elm City*, and she had no provision of food.

We had a day's supply on the *Small*, and I at once wrote to Dr. GREENLEAF, that to meet an order of the Medical Director I had to withdraw the *Elm City*, but we would send supplies to the *State of Maine* at once, so that she could take her place. We then ran near the *Elm City*, hailed her to fire up and be ready to go up the river in half an hour; ran alongside the *Spaulding*, threw the lumber and carpenters on board of her, arranged plan of berths and set them to work; then steamed off to the *Alida*, and sent her with the supplies for *State of Maine* and others; returned past the *Elm City* and ordered her to follow us; ran up to the mouth of Queen's Creek and anchored by the side of the *Kennebec*, which was being loaded with wounded secession prisoners, brought out of the creek by the lighter steamers. Went up the creek in our yawl to Bigelow's Landing, and saw the process of embarkation, which was rude, shiftless and painful, the poor wretches being made to climb a plank set at an angle of forty-five degrees, which they could only do by the aid of a rope thrown to them from the deck.

There was a small guard to carry up those who had suffered amputation or other severe injury. You can imagine, perhaps, what a cruel process it was by which they accomplished this. There being no officer to whom we could report, and nothing apparently for us to do at this place, we went (KNAPP, MORE, WHEELOCK and myself) in a couple of returning ambulances to Williamsburgh, to report to the Medical Director. We had in this drive a sufficient experience of the abomination of two-wheeled ambulances. Our road, for a mile or more, lay through the midst of the field of battle, of which we saw many marks. On inquiring for the hospital at Williamsburgh, the reply was, "Every house on the main street is a hospital." We found the Medical Director surprised at our promptness. Not having supposed such a literal compliance with his orders possible, he was unable to take advantage of it, but promised to send us two hundred sick and wounded in the morning. We returned late in the evening, and at five the next morning all hands were again up to complete as far as possible the preparations of the *Elm City*, for we were very short-handed, and an imperfect make-shift organization and arrangement was alone possible.

At the first step I was met by a brigade surgeon from the *Kennebec*, who said: "No, this shall be so and so; I shall take charge here." As he persisted, after I showed my authority, and refused to compromise, I said that I should allow no sick to come on board. He then said that he should go to the Medical Director. "The very thing I wanted, and I will go with you. Meanwhile the sick, if any arrive, shall come on and Dr. WARE will see that they are cared for temporarily." We then went to the landing and saw the lighter loaded with sick in the same manner as yesterday. When the lighter was full, the surgeon told me that he should return and see the sick properly disposed of on the *Elm City*. But I thought we were to appeal to Dr. TRIPLER. "I have concluded not to go to him, and have written to inform him that my authority is questioned." I deemed it best, upon this, to make sure of a written order from Dr. TRIPLER, and after a tedious delay got passage on a forage wagon, loaded with oats.

This was a hard ride—a continuous atmosphere of thick yellow dust, and the jar of the heavy wagon over execrable roads. I found Dr. TRIPLER—got a copy of an order which the Brigade-Surgeon should have received but had not, and the failure of which justified officially his assertion of authority over any transport for the sick at that anchorage. Returned to Bigelow's Landing, and, the lighters having grounded, waited there on the banks of the creek, along with a hundred sick men, being devoured by mosquitoes and sand flies. On returning, at length, to the *Elm City*, found that, owing to the conflict of authority, and the insufficient number of attendants, the sick were, with difficulty and slowness, taken care of. After the hundred brought with me had been taken on, the count [illegible] men on the creek, left there sick—some [illegible] without a single attendant or friend within [illegible] while only the night before two of our [illegible] had been murdered in the woods near by [illegible] at they call the guerrilla warfare in Virginia [illegible] parts of the Anglo-Saxon world. After [illegible] on board, I asked [illegible] wishing to make sure that [illegible]. A man was pointed out [illegible] inquiries [illegible]. His name was [illegible] liamsburgh he was [illegible] was an order to march. His Captain said, "My God! CORCORAN, you are not fit to march; go to the town and get into a hospital." He walked [illegible] miles, carrying his knapsack, and when he came to the hospital the surgeon told him he must bring an order from his Captain, and refused to receive him. He went out, and as he was very sick he crawled into something like a milk-wagon and fell asleep.

He was awakened by a man who pulled him out by his feet, and he fell on the ground and was hurt. He begged the man—a Secessionist, he supposed—for some water, and he brought him some, and said he would not have done it only he wanted his wagon. He tried to walk away, but pretty soon fell down and fell asleep. By-and-bye a negro man woke him up and asked him if he shouldn't help him to a hospital. The negro man was very kind, but when he came to a hospital (it was in a church) the doctor said he couldn't take him because he hadn't a bit of a paper. Then he said, "For God's sake give me room to lie down here somewhere; it's not much room I'll want any how, and I can't keep up any longer." It was then three days since he had tasted food. Then the doctor told him he could lie down, and he had not been up since till to-day. I have told the whole of this story, simply because the man, as I just now chanced to learn, died a few hours afterwards, kindly attended, in his last moments, by our sisters of mercy. He has been buried at Yorktown. A letter to his mother was found in his pocket, and one of the ladies has written to her.

The weather being unfavorable, we laid at anchor off Queen's Creek during the night, and by midnight had got all our affairs in pretty good trim. KNAPP had been to and returned from Yorktown in the *Small* with stores for the *Elm City*, and reported the arrival of the *Knickerbocker*, and that the *State of Maine* was loading with sick.

This morning we returned to Yorktown, and took on thirty more sick from a steamboat which had brought them from Cumberland on the Pamunkey. At 10, the *Elm City* left for Washington. KNAPP went ashore to carry telegrams, and get some lumber, and I went to bed. After noon I went ashore; called on the surgeon in charge and the Military Governor, and made our arrangements for a trip up the river to collect sick from the advance, and to tow our *Wilson Small* up to West Point for repairs; for she has become completely disabled. Were met by an officer with a telegram, begging that a boat should be immediately dispatched to Bigelow's Landing, where an ambulance train master had reported that a hundred sick had been left on the ground in the rain, without attendance or food, "to die." Bigelow's Landing is up a narrow, shoal, crooked creek, and we ran all over the harbor looking in vain for a boat that could be expected to get there. At length we determined to take our whole fleet there, leaving the *Knickerbocker* and *Alida* outside to try to get up with the gunboat *Elizabeth*, she being the shortest.

We ran to the *Knickerbocker*, but before we could get her under way a steamboat came alongside, and a letter was handed me begging that I would take care of one hundred and fifty sick men on it, who had been taken on at West Point early in the morning, and who had no nourishment during the day. It was at sunset, and stormy-cold. I at first refused, on the ground of the greater need of those at Bigelow's Landing, but the surgeon in charge induced me to take a look into the cabin, and I changed my mind. The little room was as full as it could be packed of sick soldiers sitting—not lying—on the floor; there was not room for that. Only two or three were at full length; one of these was dying—was dead the next time I looked.

We immediately began taking them on the *Knickerbocker*. It is now midnight. KNAPP started with Dr. MILLER's and a part of our company, and the two supply-boats, five hours' ago for Queen's Creek, with the intention of getting to the sick at Bigelow's Landing with her if possible; if not, to go up in the yawl and canoe with supplies and firewood, and do whatever should be found possible for their relief. Two of the ladies are with him.

The rest are giving beef-tea and brandy and water to the sick on the *Knickerbocker*. They have all been put into clean beds, and are about as comfortable as it is possible to make them. But to take decent care of 150 sick fellows at such short notice, on a steamboat, is not so easily accomplished as you might imagine. Dr. WADE and Dr. SWAN are in attendance, aided most efficiently by WHEELOCK and HAIGHT. Mr. COLLINS is the executive officer of the *Knickerbocker*, and Mr. WOOLSEY clerk, taking charge of the effects of the soldiers. I am quite at a loss to know what I shall do to-morrow. Unless reinforcements arrive, we certainly cannot meet another emergency.

It will not be surprising if you find this report somewhat incoherent, for I have several times fallen asleep while writing it. We have a cold northeast storm and thick weather, and I conclude that KNAPP's expedition is unable to get down to-night. I have just been through the *Knickerbocker*, and find nearly all the patients sleeping quietly, and, a few typhoid murmurers excepted, with every indication of comfort.

MAY 16.—I was so soundly asleep fifteen minutes after I finished writing you last night, that it had to be several times repeated to me before I could comprehend what it meant, that the supply boats were coming alongside with over a hundred more sick. Anchoring the *Alida* outside, KNAPP had attempted to get up the creek with the *Elizabeth*, but, as I had feared would be the case, she went aground. Going on with the yawl, he found one of the steam lighters at anchor, with over a hundred sick lying on the deck, who were not only soaked with rain, but who had been obliged to wade out to her in knee-deep water. We learned that, further up the creek, a few men, too sick to stand, and who, of course, were unable to wade off to the boat, had been left behind. No persuasion could induce the Captain to return for them, but a distinct assertion of authority in the case, which he had from Gen. VAN VLIET, and a threat to report him to headquarters, at length forced him to get up and go back for them. There were eight of them, some in a nearly dying condition. The whole having been brought on board, and stimulants furnished them, the whole party was brought down and transferred to the supply-boats, the freight rooms of which had, in the meantime, been as well as possible prepared for them. The ladies were ready with hot tea; there were plenty of blankets, and before the boats got down to us the larger part of the company were sound asleep. Those who were awake when I visited them were very ready to say that they wanted for nothing, and that they had not been as comfortable since they left Washington. We concluded to let them remain where they were for the night. They had been on the creek shore from ten to fourteen hours without a physician or a single attendant, a particle of food or a drop of drink. It was a cold, foggy day, with rain and mud after nightfall. With half a dozen exceptions, they appear marvelously well this morning and profoundly grateful for the kindness, which I need not say the ladies are extending to them. I am yet unable to make up my mind what to do with them. There is a hard northeasterly storm, with heavy rain, to-day. Yours respectfully,

FRED'K LAW OLMSTED, Gen. Sec.

H. W. BELLOWS, D. D., President San. Com.

## Commodore Foote's Reply to the Invitation to Visit New-York.

The Committee appointed at the meeting of New-Englanders held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on May 16, have received the following answer to the invitation given, through them, to Commodore Foote. It is hoped that the circumstances mentioned will not long prevent his making the desired visit:

CLEVELAND, May 19, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 16th inst., informing me of the desire of the citizens of New-England resident in the City of New-York, to express, in some suitable manner acceptable to myself, their estimate of my character as a man, and of my achievements in the public service, has been received.

Charged with great and responsible duties, and environed with difficulties which at times seemed insurmountable, especially without the aid of the Great Disposer of all events, I went, as I humbly and confidently hope, to Him, and in His strength my efforts, nobly seconded by my brave comrades in the flotilla, have thus far been comparatively successful.

Forced away temporarily from my command, by disease resulting from my wound, received at Fort Donelson, and considered by the surgeons not only as immediately dangerous, but impairing, for the time, my efficiency, I am enabled, by the considerate kindness of the Secretary of the Navy, to be here with my brothers, in a secluded part of the city, where all that kind attentions and good nursing can accomplish for the earliest possible restoration of my health will be done, so far as to enable me to rejoin our brave officers and men, in battling for the continued success of our arms in sustaining the supremacy of the Union.

I trust, therefore, that you, and those whom you represent, will see that I cannot consistently, as I am unable physically, visit New-York at the present time; and I take the liberty to inclose you copies of a correspondence between myself and the citizens of Cleveland, making it a part of the communication, which will further show, that until such time as my health greatly improves, and my present mission is accomplished, I should be compelled to decline your flattering honors even were I now in your city.

Permit me *personally*, to add, that your kind invitation possesses a peculiar interest and value to me, conveying, as it does, the approbation of my own New-England—the descendants of that noble body of men, who gave to the world the first true ideas of civil and religious liberty; and who have conferred innumerable blessings upon our common country, by their rich contributions to science, literature, art, commerce and agriculture; and in this wicked rebellion have so nobly vindicated her earlier deeds of valor in battling for the right.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. H. FOOTE.

Messrs. B. W. Bonney, Chairman; Charles Gould, Boswell D. Hitchcock, Prosper M. Wetmore, Samuel Osgood.

[illegible] the commanding [illegible] to [illegible] the command of the [illegible]. She is now at [illegible], [illegible] take in coal at once and [illegible]. Annexed is a list of her officers:

[illegible] Commanding; Acting Masters, [illegible]; Executive Officer; [illegible] and [illegible] F. Coffin; Surgeon, Faulkner; Purser, T. [illegible]; Acting Master's Mate, J. B. Sweet; Engineers, J. B. Lowell, George W. Shank, H. F. Lovejoy, and [illegible] Allen. The [illegible] is one of our new gunboats, and measures about 550 tons burden.

Yesterday was a grand gala day at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. At an early hour in the morning the laborers of the yard were employed sweeping and [illegible] the wharves and landings, while the crew of the frigate Sabine were holystoning the decks, and dressing the vessel out with flags, signals and all sorts of bunting. Masters' Mates, in their gayest uniform, were stationed in the stern-sheets of the ship's boats, and seemed radiant with expectations of a grand ceremony. At noon a number of carriages entered the yard, bearing the French Consul and his family and the officers of the frigate *Bellone*, in full uniform. The distinguished party was received in the most gracious manner by Commodore PAULDING and the chief officers of the station, including Major GARLAND and other gentlemen of the United States Corps of Marines, who were accompanied by many ladies. The visitors were then escorted on board the *Sabine*, where a recherché entertainment was provided for them. The officers of the *Sabine* piloted their French friends through the ship, showed them the [illegible] guns, and gave details of their range and calibre. After spending a pleasant afternoon in the stream, the party returned to this City, having seen all the sights at the Navy-yard.

A detachment of United States troops arrived here [illegible] from Cleveland, Ohio. They are recently-enlisted men, and were turned over to the General Superintendent of recruiting in this department for enrollment. They will undergo a little drilling, and then be transferred to regiments of the old army. The military posts in the vicinity of New-York are now all garrisoned by regulars. On Governor's Island there are about 250 general-service recruits not yet assigned to regimental duty. At Fort Hamilton the Twelfth and Eighth Regiments of Infantry have companies filling up with recruits. This is becoming quite an important military post, and the village outside the walls is growing rapidly. A detachment of men from Fort Columbus was some time since sent down to Fort Richmond, on Staten Island, which has been made quite a formidable-looking fortress. Another batch of troops was sent not long ago to David's Island, to keep the ordnance of that fort in order. Bedloe's Island has also its company, thus showing how largely the regular army is represented around New-York Harbor. Gen. HARVEY BROWN is commandant of all these posts.

Capt. JONES, of the Seventh Infantry United States army, was, on Thursday, brought before the General Court-martial on Governor's Island, orders to that effect having been received from Washington. The offence with which the Captain is charged, is that of having insulted a Chaplain of the rebel army, who is a prisoner of war at Fort Columbus. The greater part of the day was taken up with completing the organization of the Court, no evidence of any importance having been given. The proceedings are to be conducted privately, but on the adjournment of the Court may probably be made public. It is said that more than one commissioned officer will have to stand his trial before the Court disperses.

Major GARLAND, Lieut. MCELRATH, and Lieut. HUNTINGTON, United States Corps of Marines, returned to their duties at the Brooklyn barracks on Thursday from the National Capital, whither they were summoned to assist on the Naval General Court-martial convened for the trial of Lieut.-Col. REYNOLDS, which has adjourned, and acquitted the accused. We understand Col. REYNOLDS received orders on Thursday to report for duty at once.

The United States steam gunboat *Santiago de Cuba* left this port Thursday for the Gulf, instructions to send her away having come somewhat unexpectedly from Washington. She is to report to the commanding officer of the Florida division of the Blockade fleet, and has advices for Key West. Being a regular gunboat she carries no passengers. Annexed is a list of her officers:

Commander, D. B. RIDGELY; Lieut. and Ex-Officer, Hadley; Acting Masters, Wm. S. Cheeseman, G. R. Schenck, E. W. Muldoon; Acting Assistant Surgeon, R. O. Mason; Acting Paymaster, C. M. Guild; Acting Engineers, J. Farrar, Wm. E. Moore, E. A. Bushnell, J. M. Court, and E. D. Merritt; Gunner, J. Young; Master's Mates, Wm. H. Elhory, T. J. Dwyer, and G. Coggswell.

The old steamer *Water Witch* is to be ready for sea the latter part of next week, and will be equipped and manned for service on the Mississippi. She is now at SIMPSON's ship-yard, in Philadelphia, where she is being strengthened, and overhauled. The *Water Witch* has recovered all her mishaps, and there are no marks of the Paraguay shells on her old hull. Her crew is being picked out on the receiving ship, and will consist of about 110 hands all told.

Laborers and mechanics are to be sent out, it is said, to the Pensacola Navy-yard to resume for the United States Government the regular naval work which the rebellion temporarily stopped. The permanent maintenance of this yard is not settled as yet, but there are naval materials enough there at present, notwithstanding its partial destruction, to need looking after.

## SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Following is the list of soldiers on board the United States Sanitary Commission floating hospital *Daniel Webster*, Capt. BLETHARE, from White House, Va., May 20, 1862:

### NEW-YORK.

G. A. McKee, Co. I, 77th.
Allen Lawson, Co. F, 27th.
Jos. Thompson, Co. C, 33d.
Dan Gimond, Co. D, 5th.
Jos. H. Youngs, Co. C, 56th.
Jas. Devine, Co. D, 2d.
G. W. Beers, Co. H, 34th.
W. L. Pierce, Co. I, 5th.
Chas. A. Perry, Co. B, 77th.
Wm. Sheay, Co. C, 18th.
War'n W. Agnes, Co. I, 27th.
Francis Foley, Co. H, 4th.
Henry Ten Eyck, Co. E, 6th.
Wm. Hopkins, Co. A, 5th.
Richard Fowler, Co. G, 5th.
Gil'n Appleby, Co. E, 5th C'y.
David Dudley, Co. F, 2d.
Leon'd Fiskins, Co. A, 5th C'y.
Edw'd Reynolds, Co. A, 27th.
J. Ferguson, Co. F, 9th.
Webster Dwight, Co. D, 27th.
L. Armstrong, Co. E, 27th.
Lieut. H. Yates, Co. I, 56th.
Geo. Helliger, Co. H, 27th.
Solomon Darling, Co. F, 27th.
Jacob Watson, Co. H, 4th.
Wm. Ireland, Co. H, 77th.
Eugene Monroe, Co. C, 33d.
Lieut. A. Perkins, Co. I, 56th.
Henry Barnard, Co. B, 9th.
Richard Stoir, Co. A, 15th.
Levi Jackson, Co. K, 1st Cav.
D. McMorton, Co. K, 1st Cav.
John Daley, Co. G, 4th.
Jacob Foster, Co. E, 4th.
Enoch Russell, Co. K, 13th.
Jacob Overbaugh, Co. I, 13th.
John Terry, Co. H, 43d.
Franklin Jerkins, Co. I, 77th.
Frank Handy, Co. I, 13th.
Joseph Hazard, Co. B, 77th.
Arthur Tiernen, Co. A, 25th.
Matthew Evans, Co. I, 28th.
Gustave Tesen, band, 21st.
D. Richardson, Co. F, 13th.
Wm. McCormick, Co. E, 36th.
Jas. Buckley, Co. C, 25th.
Patrick Kennedy, 1st.
Samuel June, Co. E, 43d.
Lt. A. L. Blowers, Co. F, 81st.
Fred. A. Green, Co. F, 4th.
Henry Gibbs, Co. K, 9th Ca.
Thos. Shaw, Co. K, 17th.
Jas. Weeks, Co. B, 27th.
Wm. Safer, Co. E, 6th.
Undine Hosher, Band, 5th.
Elisha Crowfoot, Co. I, 3d.
Samuel Dunlap, Co. D, 33d.
Joseph Consland, Co. F, 49th.
Amos Louden, Co. C, 48th.
Cyrus Roe, Co. I, 5th.
L. B. Stephen, Co. B, 50th.
Andrew Sheldley, Co. F, 49th.
E. Marshall, Co. C, 6th.
John Crigley, Co. F, 7th.
Gutlip Fisher, Co. D, 49th.
Peter Hill, Co. F, 77th.
P. W. Johnston, Co. I, 50th.
Solon Picket, Co. K, 34th.
Chas. Flynn, Co. K, 3d.
Tunis Kipp, Co. F, 77th.
Sergt Wm. Tabor, Co. F, 77th.
Albert Scott, Co. E, 5th Cav.
John Russell, Co. F, 31st.
Richard Flury, Co. A, 77th.
Louis Ploff, Co. K, 1th.
Jno. McLaughlin, Co. F, 64th.
Lt. D. S. Leland, Co. H, 61st.
Henry Kelly, Co. K, 5th Cav.
John Frammelien, Co. E, 9th.
Dan. Kellogg, Co. F, 5th Cav.
Lieut. H. Kellian, Co. L, 56th.
Chas. W. Hurd, Co. D, 1st.
Phillip Wiser, Co. A, 10th.
Alex. Barryman, Co. G, 10th.
Parkhurst Wood, Co. I, 18th.
Lieut. J. E. Green, Co. C, 90th.
Capt. G. W. Hindes, Co. K, 96th.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

Geo. Jennings, Co. A, 97th.
Wm. Daniels, Co. A, 96th.
W. H. Singers, Co. B, 95th.
Chas. Carlen, Co. D, 98th.
Wm. Keaton, Co. A, 48th.
D. W. Girts, Co. H, 103d.
Wm. Heston, Co. F, 48th.
Jno. Dougherty, Co. D, 96th.
Jas. Sunk, Co. H, 96th.
Wm. H. Evans, Co. C, 95th.
Pat. Brennan, Co. K, 96th.
Wm. L. Orr, Co. M, 63d.
Chas. Fowler, Co. I, 95th.
Jos. Kennedy, Co. H, 96th.
Sergt. C. Shoemaker, Co. B, 96th.
Israel Lynn, Co. C, 6th.
David [illegible], Co. H, 6th.
Thos. Garber, Co. H, 96th.
Jared Boyer, Co. C, 93d.
Jeremiah Moll, Co. G, 93d.
Samuel Kinsech, Co. A, 95th.
Chas. Rich, Co. K, 31st.
G. Burgomstock, Co. H, 98th.
Fdk. Richards, Co. E, 9th.
David Gordon, Co. A, 93th.
Chas. Griffith, Co. D, 8th.
Dan'l B. Hurts, Co. E, 6th.
S. R. Triveley, Co. E, 6th.
S. R. Lendhart, Co. A, 6th.
Harris'n Shallercos, Co. C, 6th.
Wm. Pebler, Co. E, 6th.
Woodrow Spears, Co. G, 6th.
David De Laney, Co. I, 49th.
Theodore Koon, Co. K, 5th Cavalry.

### NEW-JERSEY.

Jno. M. Hessell, Co. C, 4th.
Harvey Kellen, Co. A, 2d.
Jos. Crummey, Co. E, 3d.
Sam'l Wells, Co. F, 3d.
Jno. W. Marvin, Co. D, 3d.
Jno. Sinderhald, Band, 2d.
Samuel Ruth, Co. A, 2d.
Chas. Alfred, Co. E, 1st.
George Bell, Co. I, 4th.
Jno. G. Smith, Co. K, 7th.
John Thomas, Co. B, 7th.
James McCloskey, Co. F, 2d.
Beddinger Plum, Co. F, 1st.
Thomas Conover, Co. C, 1st.
Chas. Gordon, Co. A, 3d.
Franklin Lakins, Co. E, 2d.
Wm. Seaman, Co. I, 4th.
H. [illegible], Co. A, 4th.
Jas. [illegible], Co. I, 3d.
Mich'l. O'Reilly, Band, 7th.
Edwd. Minturn, Co. G, 1st.
W. E. Hatt, Co. A, 1st.
George Betts, Co. F, 8th.
Chris'r Ryan, Co. B, 4th.
Saml. Appleby, Co. I, 4th.
Wm. H. Price, Co. C, 8th.
Benj. Wilson, Co. B, 8th.
Albert Roe, Co. B, 8th.
Lieut. How'd King, Co. L, 4th.
George Haines, Co. G, 4th.
Serg. J. Dimond, Co. G, 7th.
Jesse Rancher, Co. I, 7th.
Theron Allen, Co. K, 7th.
Lt. Frank Holt, Co. E, 1st.
Geo. Swellans, Co. C, 1st.
Jas. McGowan, Co. E, 7th.
J. Kingsland, Co. B, 6th.
Jno. L. Hoffman, Co. D, 3d.

[illegible]

### VERMONT.

Elliot Burn, Co. A, 4th.
[illegible]
Frederick Ryan, Co. E, 4th.
Clark Evans, Co. G, 4th.
Alonzo Stoughton, Co. C, 5th.
Reynolds Hood, Co. E, 2d.
Geo. Bailey, Co. B, 5th.
Wm. B. Styles, Co. B, 3d.
Alpheus Parker, Co. E, 3d.
Oliver Hancock, Co. C, 3d.
Wm. H. Banker, Co. K, 3d.
Anthony Pelky, Co. G, 5th.

### MAINE.

Wm. Barrow, Co. B, 7th.
Thomas Ellicott, Co. I, 7th.
Lieut. G. W. Brown, Co. F, 2d.
Chas. G. Aiken, Co. K, 11th.
Chis'r Sanborn, Co. F, 7th.
Benj. Thaxter, Co. C, 6th.
Sidney Tucker, Co. G, 6th.
Joseph C. Allen, Co. F, 7th.
Thos. Nye, Jr., Co. E, 11th.
John Knolls, Co. K, 11th.
Chas. W. Plumber, Co. C, 11th.
Watson Ward, Co. K, 11th.
D'd Smith, Drum Major, 5th.
Levi A. Goodwin, Co. F, 7th.
Morton Hurd, Co. K, 6th.

### MICHIGAN.

Sey. H. Knight, Co. G, 16th.
S. O. Lee, Co. F, 16th.
Pat'k Murphy, Co. C, 16th.
Laurens Clark, Co. G, 2d.
Abm. Mosier, Co. H, 4th.
Luke Cavanagh, Co. K, 2d.
Lorenzo Cisco, Co. H, 1st.
Boyd Culver, Co. C, 16th.
Charles Knapp, Co. F, 16th.

### MINNESOTA.

Oliver J. Roe, Co. I, 1st.
H. C. Van Vorhes, Co. B, 1st.
Edgar Tiffany, Co. G, 1st.
Dan'l Buswell, Co. B, 1st.

### WISCONSIN.

Lewis Kinen, Co. I, 5th.
Eugene Wright, band, 5th.

### RHODE ISLAND.

Jas. Somerville, Co. B, 2d.
Geo. H. Gross, Co. H, 2d.

### ILLINOIS.

Lewis McCannon, Co. H, 8th.

### REGULARS.

C. Otto, Co. D, 5th Artillery.
Ed. Nevill, Co. K, 3d Artil.
E. Carter, Co. I, 3d Infant'y.
Geo. Walker, U. S. Cavalry.
C. Andrews, Co. D, 17th Inf.
S. Peters, Co. M, 2d Artil.
L. Rossiter, Co. K, 4th Art.
C. W. St. John, Co. I, 3d Inf.
C. Schubert, Co. E, 14th Inf.
J. Johns, Co. E, 11th Inf.
H. Rummell, Co. I, 1st Chas.
F. Elweinger, Co. G, 6th Cav.
G. H. Wells, U. S. Cavalry.
J. Pritchard, Co. C, 11th In.
F. Cobbert, Co. B, 1st Inf.
Allen Bishop, Co. E, 2d Art.
Ser. C. Albert, Co. C, 9th Cav.
Jacob Force, Co. E, 6th Cav.
W. H. Baxter, Co. B, 6th Cav.
R. Wayne, Co. G, 4th Art.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. Graupener, Co. K, Berdan's Sharpshooters.
Capt. Frank Ury, Co. K, Baker's California.
John B. Ackert, Co. B, McClellan Dragoons.
Aaron Garess, Teamster, Rosebrook's Brigade.
John McIlvaine, Clerk, to the Quartermaster at Yorktown.

The following is a list of the Medical officers of the United States Sanitary Commission, Floating Hospital *Daniel Webster*:

MEDICAL DIRECTOR—Dr. J. M. Grymes, of Washington, D. C.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. E. Eliot and Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith, of New-York.

WARD MASTERS—Dr. W. W. Woolsey, Dr. Jas. Cress, Dr. Joseph C. Andrews, Dr. A. R. Gray, Mr. A. B. Ball, Mr. S. B. Ward, and Mr. Geo. Wheelock.

NURSES—Mr. D. S. Holman, Mr. S. W. Roof, Mr. L. Stevens, Mr. E. C. Pratt, Mr. P. G. Eastwick, Mr. J. M. Morphy, Mr. Warren Goodward, Mr. Wm. Kirkby, Mr. B. F. Hobby, Mr. W. C. Stitt, Mr. Joseph McCord, Mr. J. K. Babcock, and Mr. A. K. Starkweather.

APOTHECARIES—Dr. C. C. V. A. Crawford and Mr. Chas. Dennen.

LADY ASSISTANTS—Mrs. Trotter, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Hyde, and Miss Hyde.

COMMISSARY AND PURSER—Mr. Peverly; Mr. J. H. Reid, Assistant.

## A Tribute to Col. Howland, of the Sixteenth New-York.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

While reading your recent notice of the noble munificence of Col. HOWLAND, of the Sixteenth Regiment N. Y. S. V., it occurred to me that it was right that the public should have a more extended acquaintance with him. In the yet to be written history of this rebellion, the briefest sketches of our army officers cannot fail to be interesting.

Col. JOSEPH HOWLAND is the son of the late SAMUEL HOWLAND, one of the original members of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, of this City. Possessed of a princely fortune, he had just purchased a fine estate at Matteawan, Dutchess Co., N.Y., and had quietly settled down, hoping in its cultivation, to secure health, and to gratify his tastes, when this unhallowed rebellion began to menace the very existence of our government.

Upon the appeal of the President for volunteers, without conferring with flesh and blood, but following the dictates of conscience and his love of country, he at once offered himself, to serve in any capacity in which he could be useful. Col. (now Brig.-Gen.) DAVIES, too glad of the opportunity, welcomed him to his staff as Adjutant, in which position he entered into the battle of Bull Run. For his skill and heroism on that occasion he was, without the slightest solicitation, almost immediately promoted to be Assistant Adjutant-General, and attached to Gen. SLOCUM's Brigade. After serving for some months in this position, to the eminent satisfaction of his superior officer, he was *unanimously* elected by his old regiment (the Sixteenth New-York) to be their Colonel, in place of Col. DAVIES, made Brigadier. At the battle of West Point he acted with consummate coolness and promptitude, fully justifying the expectations of his friends, and securing the renewed confidence of his men.

Col. HOWLAND is as modest and retiring as he is unselfish and brave. He has sacrificed everything upon the altar of his country, seeking only the approval of a good conscience. He asks no other reward. The quiet scenes of his Highland home possess greater attractions to him than the proudest position in the gift of the President. The moment the rebellion is crushed, and not till then, should his life and health be spared, he will return to private life, to the joy of the whole community in which he has cast his lot, where none know him but to love and honor him. May God hasten the day. S. T. S.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 23, 1862.

## A Case for the Charitable.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I beg to call the attention of the public, through your columns, to the following case, which is not only deserving of their kindest sympathies, but of their most material aid:

At the battle of Roanoke, on Feb. 8, fell Capt. LORENCE, of the New Jersey Volunteers, with both legs shattered by a cannon ball. I found it necessary to amputate them a few inches below the knee, thus depriving him of all natural means of locomotion, and rendering him comparatively unable, in the future, to procure a livelihood for his wife and children.

It is now proposed to procure for him artificial limbs, by means of which he will be enabled to follow his business, (a shoemaker,) which requires only a moderate amount of standing or walking. To purchase these will require some $200; and it is also desirable to raise a small sum of money to start him in his business. In appealing to the benevolent in behalf of this man, I feel that it is no ordinary case for which I ask their aid. He left home and family at his country's call, and when he joined the army a finer specimen of a man I never saw. He now returns, mutilated in body, a mere wreck of his former self; but, with all his sufferings, never once has a murmur escaped his lips, or, I believe, the thought entered his mind that he wished he had never gone to the war. In the early part of his sufferings I watched by him for many days and nights; his patient endurance and unflinching courage gained for him the esteem of all with whom he was brought in contact, and none felt that too much could be done for him.

On the evening after the battle, when the news of the surrender of the island was brought to the hospital, LORENCE, who was laid amongst some fifty others of the badly wounded, raised himself upon his elbow, and called to his companions for three cheers for the old flag, which were heartily given. Such a man as this must be taken care of. He is now at the hospital in Jersey City, slowly recovering from an attack of bilious fever, which he contracted at Roanoke Island.

Surely, such a brave fellow is deserving of some manifestation of public sympathy, and the best way to exhibit it is so to help him now that in future he may be able to help himself.

J. H. THOMPSON, M. D.,
No. 325 West Twenty-third-street.

Subscriptions can be sent to the following gentlemen: J. B. Romar, Esq., Mayor of Jersey City; Mr. G. W. White, No. 216 Broadway; Mr. A. Mason, No. 251 Eighth-avenue; Mr. Farrar, Lovejoy's Hotel, Park-row.

## LAW REPORTS.

### Important to the Shipping Interest.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 23.

Before Hon. Samuel J. Nelson, Sitting as Appellate Judge in Admiralty.

*Five Hundred and Seventy-four Bags of Coffee. Troost, Schroeder & Co., Claimants and Appellants vs. Ira B. Davis et al.*—This is a libel filed by Davis and others, owners of the vessel *G. H. Townsend*, to recover some $3,000 balance of freight upon a charter party from this port to Rio Janeiro and back. The claimants resist the claim on the ground that the coffee was shipped to them as consignees by the house of Schroeder & Co., of Rio, under a bill of lading signed by the master of the vessel in the usual way, by which he agrees, among other things, to deliver the coffee to the consignees or their assigns, they paying freight for the said goods at 45 cents per bag; that they had tendered the amount of the freight, and were ready to pay the same.

There is some confusion in the facts of the case as it appeared in the Court below, but on the appeal a new answer was filed and new process taken, which have cleared it of many of the imperfections and obscurities of that Court. The libelants rely, and must rely, in order to succeed upon the allegation that the [illegible] City of Rio, who, it is claimed, were the charterers of the vessel, and that by the terms of the charter party, the cargo is made subject to the whole freight of the vessel from New-York to Rio and back.

The claimants deny this, and set up that they were the original owners of one-half of the coffee, and the firm at Rio of the other; and that they had advanced on this other half £1,000 sterling at the time of the shipment, and I am of opinion, upon the proofs, that this ground of defence is established; and further, that the advance of the £1,000 sterling exceeds the value of the moiety of the coffee upon which it was advanced when it arrived at this port. The point, therefore, that the coffee belonged to the charterers has failed.

It was insisted on the argument, on the part of the libelants, that there was some sort of partnership interest between the houses of the claimants and that at Rio, but the proofs furnish no ground for the argument. Indeed, the contrary is expressly proved. The shipment by the house at Rio was made upon the order of the house in New-York, and the advance of the £1,000 by their agent at Rio, whose authority is not questioned.

It is well settled in this Court, and has been recently affirmed in the Supreme Court, that a ship chartered as the *G. H. Townsend* was, may be set up as a general ship by the charterers, and that goods shipped by a merchant in the usual way, under bills of lading signed by the master, the contract in the bill of lading governs, and not the charter party. This principle covers the one moiety of the coffee, as the shipment was made by the claimants through their house at Rio.

The other moiety stands upon a different ground, as that was shipped by the charterers. If there was nothing else in the case this moiety would be chargeable for the freight under the charter party. But an advance was made upon this, as we learn by the claimants, on the faith of the bill of lading, and there is no evidence in the case that they or their agents had any knowledge at the time of the charter party, and hence, having advanced their money *bona fide*, we think they have the superior equity. They had a right to assume the master was authorized to sign the bill of lading, and that it was his owners, and, of course, the only lien for freight was that specified therein. As we have said, this advance exceeded the value of this moiety of the coffee.

The claimants tendered the freight under the bill of lading before the filing of the libel of the Court below which was refused, but the tender was not followed by bringing the money into Court. It has been placed in the registry of this Court since the appeal by the claimants. This does not, however, supply the omission in the Court below as matter of practice. The libelants are embarrassed in the case, as their libel is founded solely upon the charter party, without any reference to the bill of lading. We have a direction over the costs, and think the case one in which it should be examined. We shall reverse the decision below, with costs to the claimants and appellants in this case only.

### Proceedings Against Messrs. Ganun and Jordan, as Attorneys, Dismissed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Rosecrans.

*Matter of Ganun and Jordan.*—This was a motion to strike the names of Charles Ganun and Peter M. Jordan from the roll of attorneys, for reasons stated in the TIMES of the 20th inst.

The Court now dismissed the proceedings, with leave to renew, and ordered the papers therein to be filed. Complainant's counsel objected to the filing, and asked leave to withdraw the motion. He was allowed to do so.

### Bonds of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

*David C. Elston vs. William C. Potter.*—This was an action to recover one of the bonds of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company, of the nominal value of $1,000, alleged to have been wrongfully detained by the defendant. It was alleged by the plaintiff that one T. F. Daly, in September, 1860, being the owner of the bond, pledged it to the defendant to secure a loan of $170. The bond was afterwards sold, subject to the pledge, to the plaintiff, who tendered the amount of the loan to the defendant, who refused to deliver the same.

The defence set up was that defendant took the stock note from Daly, and, by virtue of a power contained in the note, had hypothecated the bond before the commencement of this suit.

Verdict for plaintiff, that defendant deliver up the bond, and fixing its value at $900.

Comstock & Hartwick and John C. Dimmick for plaintiff; A. Prentice for defendant.

### A Story of Repairs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clerke.

*William Labach et al. vs. George Hotchkiss.*—This was an action to recover, for repairs on the schooner *Stephen Hotchkiss*. The defendants were the owners of that vessel, and while she was lying at the Port of Alvarado, in Mexico, in June, 1855, the plaintiff's agents, Fischer & Bussing, advanced, as alleged, to the master of the vessel on account of the plaintiffs, the sum of $1,710 24. Fischer & Bussing afterwards, as claimed, assigned their interest to the plaintiffs, who brought this suit to recover the balance due, $552 18. The defence set up a general denial.

Verdict not in.

Laroques & Barlow for plaintiffs; D. A. Hawkins for defendant.

### Verdict in the Craig Libel Suit.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

*D. H. Craig vs. Francis O. J. Smith.*—This case was stated in the TIMES, of the 16th inst., and referred to again in the issue of the 17th. The action was for libel, and already familiar to the public. The Jury, on Thursday evening, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $950. The report of this fact was mislaid, and inadvertently left out of the TIMES reports of yesterday.

### Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, the trial of Wm. H. Youngs for perjury, commenced on Thursday, was concluded by a verdict of acquittal.

James McCarty was tried for grand larceny from Amanda Racey, and acquitted.

James Cummings pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence.

### Surrogate's Court.

*A Church Edifice Willed to a Church.*—The will of Francis Duncan, now admitted to probate, leaves land in First-street, Seventeenth Ward, and a church edifice erected thereon, to the Trustees of the First-street Presbyterian Church, to hold during the lives of the testator's two daughters, upon such Trustees paying the interest on a mortgage thereon, for $5,200. Upon the death of the two daughters the property is to go to the church in fee, if it is incorporated, and the edifice kept in repair, otherwise, the property is to go to the American Bible Society.

*Wills Admitted.*—The wills of Peter Kemp, John B. Mead, Newton Platt, Alexander Riley, Wm. Powers, Gilbert Tompkins, J. H. Korberg, Ludwig C. Walters and John W. Anderson, were now admitted to probate.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

*In the Matter of Jane S. McCall, an Infant.*—Report confirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

*Dustan vs. Wann.*—When, at the trial, a verdict is ordered for the plaintiff, and the defendant excepts, and the exceptions are then ordered to be heard in the first instance at the General Term, and the judgment in the meantime suspended, and the defendant fails to prepare exceptions, or a case containing exceptions, the plaintiff cannot, by reason of that default, enter judgment on the verdict, without an application to the Court; he must apply to the Court at General Term, on affidavits showing the default, and on notice, for leave to enter judgment.

The judgment in this case is vacated with $7 costs.

*Fowler vs. Borst.*—Motion for a reference granted.

*Street vs. The Pacific Mutual Insurance Company.*—Consent and order of substitution granted.

*Same vs. The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.*—The same.

*Same vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.*—The same.

*Scailler vs. Brush.*—The same.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

*Trimble vs. Mountain.*—Motion to open default at General Term denied, with $5 costs.

*Donnell vs. Kerr.*—The lien having been discharged, this proceeding is dismissed.

*Ryckman vs. Gordon.*—Motion to discharge attachment granted, with $10 costs.

*Schwartz vs. De Bang.*—Motion to amend complaint granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing.

*Jaroslawski vs. Saunderson.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

*Stewart vs. Julien.*—The two bonds are hereby approved as to form and sufficiency of sureties, and accepted as a compliance with the order respecting security, dated March 11, 1862.

*The People, &c., vs. Lloyd & Boyd.*—Motion granted.

*Same vs. Lloyd et al.*—Motion granted.

*Same vs. Same.*—Same.

*Same vs. Lloyd et al.*—Same.

*In the matter of the application of Chas. H. Seymour vs. Keleimer.*—Motion to remove Keleimer denied.

*McGay vs. Benner.*—Referred to Thad. H. Lane, Esq., to hear and determine.

### Explosion of a Locomotive.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Friday, May 22.

A locomotive exploded last evening at Hazelton, killing four men.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange......MAY 23, 1862.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. | 101¼ | 600 | Erie R. | 37¾ |
| [illegible] | do. | 101½ | [illegible] | Erie R. Pref. | 63¾ |
| 5,000 | U. S. 6s, '81, Coup | 102 | 100 | do | 63½ |
| 5,000 | U. S. 6s, '81, Coup | 102¼ | 50 | do | 63¾ |
| 20,000 | do | 104 | 150 | Hud. R. R. | 42½ |
| 5,000 | U. S. 5s, '74, Reg. | 93½ | 50 | do | 42½ |
| 5,000 | U. S. 5s, '74, Coup. | 93½ | 150 | do | 42¾ |
| 500 | Treasury 7 3-10 ⅌ Ct. Notes, small. | 104¾ | 100 | do s30 | 42¾ |
| 11,000 | do | 104½ | 100 | do b30 | 42½ |
| 11,000 | do ....large. | 104½ | 250 | do | 42½ |
| 4,000 | do. and small. | 104½ | 100 | do b30 | 43 |
| 4,000 | U. S. 6s, 1 yr Ctfs. | 100¼ | 100 | do s30 | 42¾ |
| 10,000 | do s5 | 100 | 250 | do | 43 |
| 4,000 | Ill. Cou. Bds., '70 | 97½ | 100 | do s10 | 43 |
| 1,000 | Ill. Cou. Bds., '79 | 97½ | 10 | Warren R | 82 |
| 6,000 | Indiana State 5s. | 82 | 40 | Harlem Railroad | 14 |
| 5,000 | do | 81 | 50 | do s10 | 14½ |
| 3,000 | do | 81½ | 50 | do | 14½ |
| 1,000 | Mo. State 6s | 52½ | 50 | Mich. Cen. R. b60 | 61½ |
| 4,000 | do | 52 | 200 | do | 61½ |
| 5,000 | Cal. State 7s | 95½ | 450 | do | 61½ |
| 4,000 | do | 95 | 650 | do | 61 |
| 1,000 | Min. S. 8 p. c. bd. | 97 | 200 | do b30 | 61½ |
| 1,500 | N. Y. Cen. 7s | 105 | 300 | do s30 | 61 |
| 2,000 | N. Y. Cen. bds. '76 | 108 | 50 | do b60 | 61½ |
| 1,000 | E. R. R. 2d m. bd. '83 | 97½ | 150 | M. S. & N. I. R. | 24½ |
| 1,000 | do | 97½ | 350 | do | 24½ |
| 8,000 | Mich. So. 1st m. bds | 99 | 8 | M. S. & N. I. G. S. | 55 |
| 1,000 | Ill. Cen. R. R. bds. | 94½ | 250 | do | 54½ |
| 1,000 | Ter. H. & A. 2d m. | 87 | 50 | do b60 | 54½ |
| 1,000 | do | 86 | 150 | Ill. Cen. R. S. opg | 60½ |
| 500 | Chi. & N. W. 1st m. | 45 | 200 | do | 60½ |
| 3,000 | Chi. & N. W. 2d m. | 24 | 100 | do | 60½ |
| 1,000 | Mil. & P. Du C. 1st m | 96 | 100 | do s15 | 60½ |
| 5,000 | do | 96½ | 100 | do | 60½ |
| 16,000 | Tol. & Wab. 2d M. | 62 | 100 | Cleve. & Pitts. R. | 20½ |
| 5,000 | do b30 | 62 | 200 | do b30 | 20½ |
| 2,000 | do | 60½ | 200 | do | 20½ |
| 5,000 | Tol. & Wab. 1 M. | 90 | 10 | Clev. Col. & C. R. | 116½ |
| 85 | Bank of Commerce | 88½ | 100 | Galena & Chi. R. b10 | 69½ |
| 40 | Chatham Bank | 81 | 300 | do s10 | 69½ |
| 10 | Shoe & Leath. Bk. | 100 | 200 | do | 69½ |
| 5 | Park Bank | 110 | 200 | Clev. & Toledo R b30 | 44½ |
| 5,875 | American Gold | 103½ | 100 | do b30 | 44½ |
| 10,000 | do s30 | 103½ | 1200 | do | 44 |
| 35,000 | do s5 | 103½ | 200 | Chi. & Rock I. R. opg. | 61½ |
| 5 | Del. & Hud. Can. Co | 99½ | 150 | do | 61½ |
| 10 | do | 99½ | 50 | do | 61½ |
| 50 | Penn. Coal Co. | 89½ | 250 | do | 61½ |
| 70 | do | 90 | 150 | do | 61 |
| 500 | Pac. M. S. Co. opg | 112½ | 200 | do | 60½ |
| 50 | do | 112½ | 50 | do | 60½ |
| 250 | do s60 | 111½ | 600 | do | 60½ |
| 100 | do | 112½ | 25 | Mil. & Pra. Du C. R. | 29 |
| 150 | do | 113 | 100 | do b30 | 28½ |
| 5 | N. Y. Cen. R. | 88½ | 50 | do | 28½ |
| 20 | do | 88½ | 250 | do | 28 |
| 10 | do | 88½ | 100 | do b30 | 28½ |
| 100 | do b10 | 88 | 60 | Del., L. & West. R. | 83 |
| 210 | do s3 | 88 | | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, '90. | 58½ | 100 | Hud. Riv. Railroad | 43 |
| 5,000 | Indiana St. 5s | 75 | 50 | do s10 | 43½ |
| 2,000 | Miss. 6s, Iss. to H. | | 50 | do s30 | 43½ |
| | & St. Joseph R. | 62 | 100 | do | 43½ |
| 2,000 | Ill War Loan | 96½ | 250 | Harlem Railroad | 14 |
| 11,000 | Brklyn C. W. Ln. | 104 | 400 | Mich. Cen. R. | 61 |
| 9,000 | Tol. & Wa. 2d Mt | 61 | 50 | do b60 | 61 |
| 1,000 | Mich. So. 2d Mtg | 80 | 100 | do b30 | 61½ |
| 60,000 | American Gold | 103⅝ | 200 | Mich. So. & N. Ind. R | 24½ |
| 10 | Pac. M. Steam. Co | 114 | 200 | Mich. So. & N. I. G. Sk | 54½ |
| 150 | do s3 | 113 | 50 | Ill. Cen. R. Scrip | 61 |
| 50 | do b60 | 113½ | 50 | do s30 | 60½ |
| 225 | N. Y. Central R. | 87¾ | 50 | do b30 | 61 |
| 40 | do | 87⅞ | 100 | Cleve. & Pitts. R | 20½ |
| 50 | Erie Railway | 37½ | 50 | do b30 | 20½ |
| 100 | do b30 | 37½ | 125 | Mil. & Pra. Du Cn. R | 28 |
| 100 | Erie Railway Pref | 63½ | 50 | Chi. Bur. & Quin. R. | 72½ |
| 600 | Chi. & Rock Isld. R. | 61 | 50 | do b10 | 72½ |
| 100 | do s30 | 61 | 50 | do b10 | 72 |

FRIDAY, May 23—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was agitated to-day by the development of a fraud of considerable amount on the transfer books of the State of Indiana, dating back, ostensibly, as far as the year 1859. This fraud appears to have grown out of the very loose manner in which the business of the New-York transfer agency was conducted up to the period in question, and the extreme negligence of which was not corrected when a different system of verification was adopted, by having the certificates countersigned at Indianapolis, in place of leaving the final signature to the New-York Agent. The 5 ⅌ cents. of Indiana are an inscribed Stock, transferable only on the books of the State at Indianapolis, or the Agency in New-York. The old practice was to have the certificates designed for New-York use, signed in blank by the proper State officers at Indianapolis, and transmitted in books to New-York to be filled up as occasion might require. Not only so. The Agent at New-York was permitted to employ the signature of his clerk, on his behalf, in verification of the certificates as finally issued, and this practice went on until the hazard and looseness of the system induced the change referred to, in the fall of 1859, *but without recalling home the blanks then unused in the New-York office*. The consequence is, that one or more of these books of blank certificates, through the connivance of the clerk and deputy of the then New-York Agent, fell into improper hands, and the certificates were extensively employed to raise money in Wall-street without, as it now transpires, exciting the suspicion of the present officers of the State until some months ago, when a thorough investigation and exposure were strangely passed over, under legal counsel, it is said, from considerations of policy affecting not only the credit of the State when her Loan Commissioners were in market for a 6 ⅌ cent. War Loan, but the chances of having the fraudulent certificates quietly retired and canceled, under threat of exposure. Who the parties in Indiana or New-York, or both, were to the Money proceeds of the fraud, is not yet known. The Certificates, or most of them, were first placed with Messrs. SAMUEL HALLET & Co., who subsequently employed them in the ordinary course of business, in borrowing Money at Bank, as they would on any other Stocks that they owned or had advanced upon. The amount was at one time about half a million of dollars. The amount at present outstanding is understood this afternoon to be about $260,000, on which the unpaid Loans is probably under $200,000, to which, if the invalidity of the certificates is clearly ascertained, the borrowers will of course have to respond, and possibly to their own cost, should the State take advantage of the wrong doing of its own agent in New-York and the unpardonable negligence of its own officials at home.

The development referred to, which was not wholly unknown to a number of the Stock operators on the Street, a day or two ago, caused a further decline in the Railway Share list, and precipitated the price of Indiana State 5 ⅌ cents. from 82 to 75 ⅌ cent.; the latter closing at 76½ ⅌ cent. bid. The market for Government Stocks was not affected, nor were the prices of other State Stocks or Railway Bonds materially moved by the decline on the Share list. In the afternoon, when the cause of uneasiness in speculation for the past two or three days was explained, and the extent of the mischief understood, there was more steadiness of demand, and prices, recovering ½@⅞ ⅌ cent. from the extreme depression of the morning, closed firm, about as follows, compared with yesterday:

| | Thur. | Fri. | | Thur. | Fri. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 88½ | 88 | Pacific Mail | 113½ | 113 |
| Erie | 38 | 37½ | Panama | 131 | 130 |
| Erie Preferred | 65½ | 64½ | U. S. 6s, 1881 | 104 | 104 |
| Rock Island | 62½ | 61½ | 7.30 Treas. Bds. | 104½ | 104½ |
| Toledo | 44½ | 44½ | Tennessees | 59 | 58½ |
| Hudson | 42½ | 43 | Missouris | 52½ | 51½ |
| Mich. Central | 61½ | 61½ | Gold | 103½ | 103⅝ |
| Mich. Guarant'd | 55½ | 54½ | | | |

The price of Gold was again firmer to-day, and 103⅝ ⅌ cent. paid in the afternoon, causing Bills on London to close for Saturday's mail at 114@114½ ⅌ cent. The market for money ruled at 4@6 ⅌ cent., with an easy supply. There is a large business doing in Treasury 7.30 ⅌ cent. Bonds, Treasury 6 ⅌ cent. Certificates, and United States Coupons [illegible] changes, by private sale and purchase, [illegible] held firm, notwithstanding the [illegible] gard to the result of the movement upon Richmond.

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 100½ | Chatham | 80 |
| Merchants' | 101 | Bank of North Am. | 100 |
| Union | 100 | Metropolitan | 103½ |
| America | 110½ | People's | 88 |
| Phenix | 104 | Market | 92 |
| Tradesmen's | 95 | Shoe and Leather | 99½ |
| Greenwich | 125 | Corn Exchange | 98 |
| National | 97 | Continental | 92½ |
| Merchants' Exch | 91 | St. Nicholas | 89 |
| Seventh Ward | 120 | Marine | 105 |
| State of New-York | 90½ | Commonwealth | 85 |
| Commerce | 98½ | Atlantic | 65 |
| Commerce, scrip st'k | 95 | Park | 109½ |
| Mech. B'k'g Ass'n | 90 | Manuf's and Merch's | 87 |
| Ocean | 84 | Mech's (Brooklyn) | 130 |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s | 99½ | Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ ct. '69-'72 | 104 |
| N. Y. C. sixes, r. estate | 94 | Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ⅌ c. '82 | 105½ |
| N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64 | 105 | Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1sts | 105 |
| N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76 | 108 | M. So. 7 ⅌ c. firsts | 99 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con. '76 | 108 | M. So. 7 ⅌ c. seconds | 79 |
| Erie firsts, '68 | 107 | N. In. Goshen Line | 100 |
| Erie thirds, '83 | 97½ | M. So. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ⅌ c | 98 |
| Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1sts '77 | 90½ | Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. '75 | 94 |
| Hudson firsts, '69 | 108 | T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 ⅌ c. | 106 |
| Hudson seconds, s. f. '85 | 104 | T. H. & Alt. sec's, 8 ⅌ c. | 87 |
| Hudson con. '67 | 83 | Chi. & N. W. seconds | 24 |
| Harlem firsts, '69-'73 | 102½ | Tol. & Wabash firsts | 89 |
| Harlem seconds, '64 | 90½ | Tol. & Wabash seconds | 62 |

The following is a statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States: Receipts, $462,133 82, including $223,000 for Customs; payments, $938,411 80; balance, $13,770,572 89.

The current quotations of GWYNNE & DAY, No. 21 Wall-street, for out-of-town Bank Notes, are as follows:

| | Dis. | | Dis. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York State | ½@— | Mobile, Ala. | 50@— |
| New-England | 1-5 | New-Orleans, La. | 35@— |
| New-Jersey | ¼@½ | Illinois and Wis. | 1½@3 |
| Philadelphia | 1-5 | Ohio and Indiana | ¾@⅞ |
| Interior Pennsylv'a | ½@⅞ | Missouri and Kent'y | 2@5 |
| Baltimore | ½ | Free Indiana | 2@— |
| Maryland | 1@2 | Tennessee | 40@50 |
| Virginia | 5@50 | Michigan | 1@— |
| North Carolina | 50@— | Canada, prem. | 1 |
| S. Carolina and Ga. | 50@— | Old Is. D'd N's, prem. | ½@— |

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York, for the week ending May 22, and since Jan 1:

| For the week. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entered at the port | $1,702,345 | $568,983 | $470,142 |
| Thrown on market | 1,539,665 | 270,887 | 751,111 |
| Since Jan. 1. | | | |
| Entered at the port | $43,317,415 | $28,215,305 | $29,128,897 |
| Thrown on market | 43,776,036 | 27,134,807 | 23,226,077 |

The following is the summary for the week:

| | CONSUMPTION DIRECT. | | WAREHOUSED. | | WITHDRAWN. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pkgs. | Value. | Pkgs. | Value. | Pkgs. | Value. |
| Mf. of Wool | 516 | $150,176 | 97 | $21,485 | 255 | $76,750 |
| Mf. of Cot'n | 409 | 65,535 | 28 | 6,245 | 565 | 115,069 |
| Mf. of Silk | 203 | 113,381 | 15 | 13,527 | 58 | 55,938 |
| Mf. of Flax | 239 | 43,521 | 32 | 11,627 | 252 | 50,573 |
| Miscellan's | 1,228 | 43,662 | 2 | 1,588 | 1,708 | 36,646 |
| Total | 2,595 | $416,275 | 172 | $53,867 | 2,838 | $334,836 |
| | | 53,867 | | | | 416,275 |
| Total entered | | $470,142 | Total marketed | | | $751,111 |

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 23, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 28 bbls. Ashes, 18,117 bbls. Flour, 2,415 bbls. and 60 bags Corn Meal, 269,977 bushels Wheat, 25,263 bushels Corn, 31,096 bushels Rye, 19,648 bushels Barley, 23,308 bushels Oats, 8,761 pkgs. Provisions, 1,881 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 60 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive at former quotations.

CANDLES—Have been in limited demand at unchanged rates.

CHEMICALS—Have attracted less attention, yet prices have not varied materially.

COFFEE—Rio has been in more demand at full prices; 3,050 bags, ⅌ *Undine*, were sold on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet to-day.

COPPER—Ingot has been less active, yet quoted at 20¾c.@21c., cash, ⅌ lb. No important movements in other kinds.

COTTON—Is in active demand at buoyant prices; 28¼c.@28½c., for Middling Upland, ⅌ lb. Sales have been reported of 3,000 bales.

DYEWOODS—Sales 100 tons St. Domingo Logwood, at $20, cash, ⅌ ton.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand, to-day, for shipment and home use, and prices of low grades have advanced slightly. Sales, since our last, 22,500 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 30@$4 40; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 50@$4 85, chiefly at $4 55@$4 60; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 25@$4 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 50@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 55@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 15 ⅌ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State | $4 30@ | $4 40 |
| Extra State | 4 50@ | 4 85 |
| Superfine Western | 4 30@ | 4 40 |
| Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois | 4 50@ | 5 60 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 55@ | 5 70 |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds. | 4 95@ | 5 15 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 5 20@ | 6 30 |
| Extra Genesee | 4 90@ | 6 75 |
| Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri | 4 80@ | 6 75 |

Southern Flour continues in request; prices tend upward. Sales, 1,650 bbls., at $4 95@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand to-day, including extra, at $4 50@$6 25 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 1,900 bbls. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3 10@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is selling freely, at $2 85@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in more demand, but at irregular prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been actively sought after by export buyers, and, in view of the reaction in the freight market, prices of sound lots are quoted somewhat firmer. Sales have been reported of 293,000 bushels, including Canada Club at 90c.@$1 01; White Western, at $1 20; Amber Western, at $1 13@$1 16½; Red Western (Winter) at $1 06@$1 12; Extra Green Bay (Spring,) at $1 09; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 04@$1 05; Milwaukee Club, poor to very choice, at 93c.@$1 05; Chicago Spring, at 91c.@$1 02; unsound Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at 85c.@92c., and Red State, at $1 12@$1 13 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in more demand, and is firmer; sales 71,000 bushels, at 47c.@49c., for new and old Mixed Western, in store, afloat and delivered; 45c.@46c. for unsound new do.; 53c. for Jersey Yellow, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in moderate request, 66c.@72c., ⅌ bushel. Sales 7,300 bushels. Barley is plenty and heavy. Sales 5,600 bushels, including Canada East at 68c.@70c., and Western on private terms, ⅌ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 39c.@41c.; Western at 38½c.@41c. and State at 41c.@42c. ⅌ bushel.

*Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago.*

| | Week end'g May 17. | Since Jan. 1, 1862. | Same time 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 44,537 | 448,098 | 436 |
| Wheat, bush | 146,872 | 2,163,583 | 2,726,659 |
| Corn, bush | 497,599 | 3,226,377 | 4,815,468 |
| Oats, bush | 74,038 | 379,476 | 340,562 |
| Rye, bush | 25,704 | 304,665 | 118,259 |
| Barley, bush | 14,037 | 301,386 | 287,310 |

*Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago.*

| | Week end'g May 17. | Since Jan. 1, 1862. | Same time 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 287,927 | 267,475 | 453,690 |
| Wheat, bush | 320,820 | 2,230,078 | 2,348,888 |
| Corn, bush | 747,968 | 2,629,936 | 3,280,405 |
| Oats, bush | 7,851 | 275,028 | 103,530 |
| Rye, bush | 40,987 | 197,921 | 40,420 |
| Barley, bush | 2,827 | 111,354 | 63,869 |

*Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, May 19.*

| | 1862. | 1861. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 63,273 | 33,645 |
| Wheat, bush | 903,516 | 580,362 |
| Corn, bush | 1,826,146 | 1,082,804 |
| Oats, bush | | 505,201 |

*Receipts of Breadstuffs at Montreal, Jan. 1 to*

| | May 15, 1862. | May 16, 1861. | May 24, 1860. | May 19, 1859. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 222,427 | 218,996 | 158,042 | 15,763 |
| Wheat, bush | 600,871 | 899,918 | 228,504 | 94,178 |
| Corn, bush | 31,415 | — | 21,409 | 86,767 |
| Barley, bush | 5,101 | 3,906 | 10,800 | 7,643 |
| Peas, bush | 17,734 | 16,886 | 121,361 | 2,076 |
| Oats, bush | 5,786 | 7,029 | 4,936 | 17,698 |

*Exports from Montreal via St. Lawrence, Portland and Boston, same time in each year.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 61,780 | 68,467 | 15,519 | 3,114 |
| Wheat, bush | 614,424 | 414,479 | 16,577 | — |
| Corn, bush | 14,000 | — | — | — |
| Peas, bush | 17,673 | 126,959 | 140,233 | 7,739 |
| Oatmeal, bbls | 452 | 5,580 | 3,194 | 20 |
| Oats, bush | — | — | 41,546 | — |

*Shipments of Breadstuffs from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo, for the week ending the 17th of May, 1862.*

| To | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bush. | Corn, bush. | Oats, bush. | Barley, bush. | Rye, bush. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 69,065 | 752,195 | 760,330 | 625 | — | 55,937 |
| Oswego | 316 | 101,832 | 21,400 | — | — | — |
| Pt. Colborne | — | 16,500 | 15,200 | — | — | — |
| Sarnia | 500 | 10,475 | — | — | 575 | — |
| Goderich | 6,571 | 350 | 10,725 | 125 | — | — |
| Collingwood | 2,783 | — | 475 | 526 | — | — |
| Prescott | — | — | 8,575 | — | — | 7,275 |
| Kingston | — | 96,825 | — | — | — | — |
| Toronto | — | — | 8,500 | — | — | — |
| Oth. Cana. Pts | 3,829 | 162,180 | — | — | — | — |
| Ogdensburgh | 8,774 | 33,000 | 8,500 | — | — | — |
| Ontonagon | 56 | — | 175 | 875 | — | — |
| Dunkirk | 5,416 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Det. & Mil. R.R. | 8,810 | 400 | — | — | — | — |
| Other Ports | — | 7,800 | — | — | — | — |
| Totals | 114,020 | 1,104,767 | 833,885 | 2,151 | 575 | 62,272 |
| Previous week | 102,802 | 1,045,738 | 808,733 | 12,300 | 14,000 | 45,123 |

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The demand has been limited since our last; prices exhibit no important alteration.

HAY—North River bale is active and firm at 70c.@85c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

[illegible] HIDES—[illegible] In view of [illegible] a disposition to realize at a slight concession from former prices, [illegible] transacted. [illegible] trade, although some orders [illegible] out-of-town buyers. [illegible] demand, and found ready purchasers at slightly reduced figures. The principal sales have been 8,500 Rio Grande, at 22½c.@[illegible]; [illegible] to arrive, at 21c.; 750 Dry California, at [illegible]; [illegible] Salted California, at 10½c., 6 months; [illegible] Buenos Ayres, for Canada; 1,000 Laguayra, [illegible] Dry Salted Maracaibo, 1,000 Sierra Leone, on private terms, and 2,000 City Slaughter at 7½c., cash.

LEATHER—A moderate demand has prevailed for Sole, and sales to a fair extent have been effected. Prices remain unchanged.

IRON—Has been inactive, yet quoted very firm.

LEAD—Pig has been in request, including Foreign, at prices ranging from $6 37½@$6 50, ⅌ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Private sales were confined to small lots Porto Rico at unchanged prices, and 100 hhds. and bbls. Cuba Muscovado, at 25c.@28c.; 70 [illegible] Porto Rico were sold, at auction, at 28½c.@36c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The demand has been moderate, since our last, for Common Resin, at prices ranging from $7 50@$7 75, with Strained and No. 2, at $7 75@$8, ⅌ 310 lbs., and Spirits Turpentine at $1 36½@$1 48, ⅌ gallon. Other articles very quiet.

OILS—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Crude Sperm at $1 30@$1 32, (of which 1,100 bbls. have been sold;) Crude Whale at 46½c.@48c., (with sales reported of 3,700 bbls.;) and Linseed at 81c.@82c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, at $12 12½@$12 37½ for Mess, and $9 50@$9 75 for Prime, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 570 bbls. The Government contract was reported as having been awarded at $12 45@$12 75 for (3,000 bbls.) Mess and Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is selling slowly, at 6¼c.@7½c. ⅌ lb. The Government contract was awarded at 8¼c.@[illegible] ⅌ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales 800 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8¾c., ⅌ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at previous prices; sales 125 bbls., at $14 25@$[illegible] for extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 50 for plain Mess, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $[illegible]@$23 50 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in good demand, at 11c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@17c. for poor to prime State, and 18c.@20c. for very choice Yellow do., ⅌ lb. Cheese continues in fair request, at 5c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Has been quiet to-day; sales, 150 bags East India at $5@$5 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been sparingly dealt in at former quotations.

SPICES—Sales to-day, 2,000 bags Pepper on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at full prices; sales, to-day, 1,050 hhds., including Cuba at 7[illegible]@7¾c., and Porto Rico, at 7½c.@8¾c.; also, 15 boxes Havana, at 9c. ⅌ lb., usual terms.

TALLOW—Sales 65,000 lbs., part at 9c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in fair demand, at full and buoyant prices.

TIN—Has been depressed, the principal kinds having been in limited demand, including Banca, at 29c., and Straits at 28c. cash, ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand has been good, mainly for Kentucky, at full prices; sales, since our last, 288 hhds. Kentucky, at 8c.@14c., and 161 cases Seed Leaf, at 7½c.@14c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., at 23½c.@24½c., chiefly at 23¾c.@24c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been less extensive, to-day, and rates lower. We now quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@2s. 11d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11d.@11½d.; Corn, 10½d.@11d. ⅌ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ⅌ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ⅌ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d., and by steamer, 55s.@60s.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d. and by steamer, 65s.@70s.; Tallow, 30s.; Fustic, 25s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ⅌ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ⅌ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Oil, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@7s. ⅌ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Bacon and Lard, [illegible], and Tallow, 30s. ⅌ ton. For Havre—Wheat, in bags, at 20c. ⅌ bushel. For Gloucester—A foreign bark, Wheat, in bulk, at 13d. ⅌ bushel.

### Sales of Real Estate—MAY 23.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

*Harlem Property.*

House and lot west side 3d-av., 60 feet by 11 inches, north of 123d-st. [illegible]

BY JAMES M. MILLER & WILLIAM KENNELLY.

House and lot s. s. 30th-st., 225 feet east 9th-av. [illegible]
House and lot s. s. E. Broad'y, 164 ft. w. Market-st. [illegible]
House and lot No. 37 Dey-st. [illegible]
House and lot s. s. 40th-st., 138 feet west 9th-av. [illegible]
House and lot n. s. 44th-st., 80 feet east 10th-av. [illegible]
Four houses and lots [illegible] [illegible]
House and lot [illegible] [illegible]
Lot n. s. 88th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. [illegible]
Three lots n. s. 91st-st., between 4th and 5th avs. [illegible]
House and lot No. 203 2d-av. [illegible]

### Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anglo-Saxon | Liverpool | Quebec | [illegible] |
| New-York | Southampton | New-York | [illegible] |
| Kangaroo | Liverpool | New-York | [illegible] |
| Hibernian | Liverpool | Quebec | [illegible] |
| Europa | Liverpool | New-York | [illegible] |
| Saxonia | Southampton | New-York | [illegible] |
| City of New-York | Liverpool | New-York | [illegible] |
| Persia | Liverpool | New-York | [illegible] |
| Africa | Liverpool | New-York | [illegible] |
| Bavaria | Southampton | New-York | [illegible] |
| China | Liverpool | New-York | [illegible] |
| Bremen | Southampton | New-York | [illegible] |
| Teutonia | Southampton | New-York | [illegible] |
| Hansa | Southampton | New-York | [illegible] |
| New-York | Southampton | New-York | [illegible] |
| Bremen | Southampton | New-York | [illegible] |

### Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the *Edinburgh* and *Hansa* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

## PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

## INSTRUCTION.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. 561 B'DWAY.—Schools supplied with teachers; parents with school circulars (gratuitously); and teachers with positions. [illegible] teachers wanted. [illegible] Normal School; Rev. Dr. Van Norman, Harper Bros. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 40 [illegible], corner of Macdougal-st. (CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

SOUTH SIDE INSTITUTE.—BLOOMINGVILLE, (South side P. O.,) Staten Island. A boarding-school for boys. Summer term opens May 26. Circulars at WHITTEMORE BROTHERS, No. [illegible] Broadway, or address the Principal, J. F. STONE.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. [illegible] M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction given. For circulars, address as above.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, [illegible] 566 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, sent on application.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. F. A. ANDREWS'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies. Summer Term opens May 5.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL on a farm near Hackensack, N. J. Terms $150 per year. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $150 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

## TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A GOVERNESS, French or German, [illegible] qualified to teach both languages [illegible] music and drawing. Apply at the Brevoort House to-day.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher wishes a few private pupils. [illegible] Box No. 116 Times Office.

## LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, SUPPOSED IN THE retail Cloak [illegible] of A. T. STEWART & CO.'S, on Monday, the 19th May, an OVAL-SHAPED MOSAIC BROACH, [illegible] a shepherd under a tree with sheep. [illegible] T. STEWART & CO.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON GOING FROM St. Mark's-place [illegible] a linked BRACELET, three Mosaic stones in centre. [illegible] returning it to No. 46 St. Mark's-place, the above reward will be given.

## ROOFING.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, [illegible] 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. [illegible] stairs.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLED. Wholesale and for family use. [illegible] No. 60 Liberty-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

WALLACK'S—JOHN BULL.

WINTER GARDEN—ROSA GREGORIO; OR THE CORSICAN VENDETTA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL PLAYERS.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

A statement from the War Department is to the effect that no dispatches have been received from the vicinity of Richmond since Thursday, up to which time no engagement had taken place. More definite intelligence is contained in a dispatch to the Baltimore *American* from Fortress Monroe, reproduced in our columns. The First Grand Division of the army had already commenced crossing Bottom's Bridge, and the Second Division was crossing the Chickahominy at New-Bridge—the advance being already within five miles of Richmond, to which point the entire rebel army appears to have fallen back, with very little effort to check our onward movement. There was a rumor that a proposition for an armistice of ten days had been made by the rebels. There is probably no more foundation for this rumor than there was for a similar one relative to the rebels at Corinth. At any rate, such a proposition could not for a moment be entertained. There appears to be no doubt that the condition of the rebels at Richmond is becoming more and more desperate. The scarcity of provisions is represented by refugees to be very great, even the rebel soldiers being on half rations. Notwithstanding the fact that Jeff. Davis and the military authorities declared their intention to fight to the last in defence of the city, it was strongly suspected that it would be abandoned after a show of fight over the defences surrounding it,—in which case fears were entertained that the soldiers from the Gulf States would fire the city, threats to that effect having been freely uttered. It is asserted that Beauregard arrived at Richmond on Tuesday last; but it is doubtful if even he can make anything out of the partially armed mob of which the rebel army now seems to be composed. Its numbers are estimated at about 200,000, including the recent levies under the conscription law, which is still being rigorously enforced.

Our special correspondence from the vicinity of Richmond, is to the 21st, and will be found to contain important intelligence. Gen. Stoneman, it will be seen, was then resting on the Chickahominy, within five miles of Richmond in a straight line, and making preparations to rebuild the bridge, which had been destroyed by the rebels. The results of Prof. Lowe's balloon reconnoissances are given much more fully than in previous reports.

The report of the evacuation of Fort Wright was premature. The rebels are still there.

Cumberland Gap, according to latest advices, says the Cinncinnati *Commercial*, of Wednesday, will be seized and possessed by the National forces under Gen. Morgan, during the present week. He has been reinforced, and his heavy siege guns mounted in position so as to command the rebel fortifications. If the attempt upon this stronghold is successful, and the enemy defeated, the hour of deliverance for East Tennessee will have come.

Gov. Morgan's proclamation, calling for the enlistment of New-York's quota of the additional troops required by the President, will be issued to-day.

"Running the blockade" has proved to be a non-paying business at last. The schooner *Mary Harris*, from Nassau, which arrived yesterday with the mails, reports that there were about thirty Confederate steamers and schooners in port, *laid up awaiting the war to close*, preferring to remain in Nassau to the risk of a capture, as *they consider the Southern ports effectually closed to them.*

Gen. Asboth's division of Gen. Curtis' army—part of the heroes of Pea Ridge—arrived at Cape Girardeau on Tuesday last. They will remain there long enough to be provided with clothing, shoes, &c., of which they are sadly deficient.

Gen. Sigel passed through Cincinnati on Tuesday last, *en route* for Pittsburgh Landing, where he will immediately assume command of his *corps d'armée.*

The Chicago *Tribune* states that of the army before Corinth, a little over 25 per cent. are sick of diseases growing out of exposure and the execrable water of the region. At Hamburgh, on Friday, May 14, there were 4,000 sick, and the thermometer stood 92° in the shade. The post at Pittsburgh had been abandoned, and the hospital boats removed to Hamburgh, such was the unendurable stench arising from the decomposing remains on the late battle-field.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Sumner's resolution, inquiring of the Judiciary Committee whether any further legislation is necessary to protect persons of African descent in the District of Columbia, was adopted. A bill for the reorganization of the Courts of the District was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill requiring that the nominations of staff officers shall be sent to the Senate for confirmation, was passed. The Tax bill was then taken up, and gone through with to the seventy-fifth section, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, *per diem* compensation was allowed to Mr. Sterling Morton, contesting the seat of Mr. Darley, as delegate from Nebraska. The consideration of the Confiscation bill was then resumed, and continued until 5 o'clock. Mr. Sedgwick, of New-York, argued in favor of the fullest exercise of the war power, by which everything that stands in the way of a speedy and honorable peace may be overthrown. He argued that it was the duty of military or naval commanders to issue proclamations, inviting all loyal men, meaning blacks, to enter the service, as a reward for which he would give them and their descendants freedom. Not only would he employ the slaves of rebels, but those of loyal men, giving to the latter compensation for their services. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Maynard, of Tennessee, Blair, of Missouri, and others. The House held an evening session for general debate.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 15th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning with about $600,000 in treasure from California, and the mails and passengers.

The news from the Columbian States by this arrival is important. Gens. Payan and Alzote, of Mosquera's army, had been surprised and taken prisoners in the vicinity of Cali, in the State of Cauca, by Col. Arboleda. A large proportion of their forces, which originally numbered 2,300 men, was also captured. It was also reported, but not reliably, that Arboleda [illegible] the Conservative leader [illegible], who was taken prisoner some weeks previously. Arboleda was said to be on the river, within two days' march of Buenaventura, trying to get transportation to convey his forces to that city. Gen. Lopez, of Mosquera's army, had passed the Cordilleras, and few doubted that when he reached Popayan the reactionary forces of Arboleda would be captured or driven into Ecuador.

Numbers of Englishmen, *en route* for the British Northern gold-fields, thronged the streets of Panama, otherwise the city was unusually quiet. Private letters received at Panama from Kingston, Jamaica, stated that, after the late disastrous conflagration, negroes from the interior of the island came into town by hundreds, fired it in three places, and robbed the merchants of over one million dollars worth of property. The military were finally called out to preserve order. The revolution in favor of Ex-President Belzu, in Bolivia, was not progressing successfully. Martinez, the Belzu leader, was driven from Potosi on March 29. He took away with him $100,000 belonging to the Government and citizens, and destroyed 3,000 muskets. On April 2 he reached the City of Sucre with 1,500 men, whence he was subsequently expelled by Gen. Perez.

From the Rio Plata we learn that there were new difficulties in the Provinces of the Confederation. Santa Fé had repudiated her new Governor, Patricio Cullen, and demanded that the Buenos Ayrean troops should evacuate her Territory. There were indications that Urquiza was at the bottom of this difficulty, and that he was inciting other provinces to revolt.

The Government of Uraguay had received an ultimatum from the British and French Ministers, demanding $5,000,000 redress for old grievances to their subjects, to be paid by March 10, or the Admiral would use force to obtain it. Although the time had expired, Montevideo had not been bombarded, in consequence of the interposition of the Brazilian Minister.

The Third Annual Commencement of the Cooper Institute, for the advancement of Science and Art, was held at the Institute last evening, in the presence of a large audience. The orations, and a poem of the male graduates, and the fine performance of the Music Class, elicited deserved commendation. Mr. Edward Cooper presided, and Mr. Peter Cooper, the venerable founder of the Institute, who was most warmly welcomed, announced that the exhibition of the Art Department would remain open three days longer. The entire affair was well managed, and highly creditable to the Institute.

On Friday last the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department entered into a contract with Messrs. Knap, Rudd & Co., of the Fort Pitt Works, Pittsburgh, for a monster cannon, with a calibre of twenty inches, throwing a ball weighing one thousand pounds. With a sufficient charge of powder, of superior quality, it is thought that a range of nearly eight miles can be obtained for this terrible projectile. The gun is to be of the Dahlgren pattern, and constructed on the Rodman principle. The same establishment has an order for fifty Dahlgren guns of fifteen inches bore.

Major Newby, of Wilson's Zouaves, has published a card denying the statement that he had attempted to shoot Col. Wilson, with a pistol. He writes: "The statement was groundless and maliciously false. The most cordial feelings of friendship have ever existed between Col. Wilson and myself, and we have always been unanimous in our earnest endeavors to promote the welfare of our regiment."

Gen. Kearney has published a card contradicting certain reports to the discredit of Brig.-Gen. Birney. He says: "Gen. Berry did his duty to his brigade; followed me as rapidly as men could possibly effect; not one moment wasted. Gen. Birney fully kept his place, and there is no more energetic officer than him in our service. It is an injustice to Gen. Birney, a worthy officer, that a slur by indiscreet reporters should be cast on another General, fully as meritorious, and who rendered, on that day, so ample for all, equally as distinguished services."

The St. Louis *Republican* reports at great length a Union mass meeting held at Booneville, Mo., on May 17. Hon. Sample Orr made a speech declaring his confidence in Mr. Lincoln, and opposing a discussion of the emancipation question at present. Judge Birch spoke, declaring that Anti-Slavery, and not Slavery, was the cause of our troubles. Messrs. G. D. Bingham and Wm. Douglass were also among the speakers.

The rebel organ in Baltimore—the *News Sheet*—states that the National soldiers have burned the Medical College in Winchester, because it was ascertained that the body of one of John Brown's sons was preserved there as a specimen.

Mr. James T. Sherman, former editor of the *New-Jersey State Gazette*, and well known as a politician and citizen, died in Trenton on Wednesday last.

The Boston *Traveler* states that at a meeting of overseers of Harvard College, the claims and qualifications of Dr. Hill, who was nominated to fill the office of President, was canvassed. The final vote stood nine in his favor, sixteen against him.

Suit was brought in the Superior Court at Cincinnati, by a Mr. Shultz, against the Little Miami Railroad Company, for deterioration of plaintiff's property, caused by the manner in which the corporation used that part of a public street along which their road was laid. On a motion for a new trial, Judge Storer remarked that "where a railroad company obtains leave of those who have supervision of the highways, to use a road or street for the purpose of running their cars, they must take care that the appropriation is not so exclusive as to take away from the adjoining lotholders the benefit of the enjoyment of that road to the highest point consistent with the right granted to the company." This principle he did not think was sufficiently before the jury at the trial, and the motion for a new trial was granted.

At General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, the motion to strike the names of Messrs. Ganun and Jordan from the roll of attorneys was dismissed, and the papers ordered on file. Complainant, however, finally consented to withdraw the proceeding altogether, and was allowed to do so. The Craig libel suit on Thursday resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $750. In the Surrogate's Court the will of Francis Duncan was admitted, leaving a church edifice and its site, in First-street, to the congregation now worshipping therein, known as the First Presbyterian Church.

The Stock Exchange was agitated, yesterday, by the development of a fraud upon the transfers of the State of Indiana 5 ℔ cent. Stock. The incident caused a further fall on the Share list, without affecting the Federal or State Stocks, with the exception of Indiana fives. Gold was firm, at 103⅝; and Exchange on London closed 114@114¼ ℔ cent.

An active demand prevailed for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs yesterday; prices of Flour and Corn were quoted a trifle higher. Wheat and Oats were firmer. Cotton was in lively request and was dearer. Sugars, Pepper, Rio Coffee, Tallow, Fish Oils and Foreign Liquors were more sought after. Beeswax, Candles, Hemp, Iron, Molasses, Dyewoods, Chemicals, Naval Stores, Rice, Seeds, Tin and Whalebone were lightly dealt in. Hay, Hides, Hops, Teas, Leather and Tobacco continued in good request. Whisky was plenty and rather cheaper. Wool was less freely purchased, but was firm. The Freight engagements were less extensive, though rates were lower. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

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The Response to the Call for Troops.—The call for an additional supply of volunteers, to the number of fifty thousand, meets with the quick unquestioning response that might have been anticipated. Many of the States have already expressed their readiness to immediately put their quota on foot, and to-day an order will be issued from the Adjutant-General's Department for additional volunteers from the State of New-York. The order of the War Department, a couple of months ago, commanding that recruiting should cease, was received with disappointment; the present opening, accordingly, will be gladly embraced, and there is no doubt that in a week the full number will be under marching orders. An official telegram from Washington volunteers the information that the present recruiting is simply for the purpose of filling up regiments in the field, and organizing a small reserve. But there was no need of the explanation. Not a whisper of reluctance is heard, nor is there any holding back that the purpose of the Government in the conduct of the war may be criticised or questioned. The people have confidence that the programme these troops will aid in carrying out is a legitimate and a worthy one; and the President may depend on it that all the force needed shall be forthcoming.

### Affairs at Richmond—Approaching Surrender of the City.

We attach no importance to the report that the rebels at Richmond have asked an armistice for five days. It rests upon no better authority than the conjecture of a newspaper correspondent, who gives it as the explanation of a flag of truce which had reached headquarters. We do not believe that any such request has been made. The rebels could have had no object in making it which would not be defeated by the very fact of making it. If they intend to fight, the only motive of an armistice would be to gain time for preparation. If they intend to retreat, the only motive of an armistice would be to secure the removal of their stores and the safe withdrawal of their army. The very fact of asking time for the accomplishment of either object would stimulate Gen. McClellan to press forward with increased rapidity in order to defeat them both.

Everything we see confirms the opinion expressed in the editorial correspondence of the Times a fortnight since, that Richmond will not be defended against the National armies. The only fight that will be made will seek simply to retard our advance, and secure the removal of the rebel stores. A judicious resistance of this sort may gain a week or ten days' time for the rebel retreat, and this is a matter of the very first importance. It may prevent that total demoralization and break-up of their army which would certainly follow their sudden dispersion, and which seemed imminent after the evacuation of Yorktown and the battle of Williamsburgh. The last of the rebel troops left Yorktown on Saturday night:—Gen. Franklin did not embark in pursuit on York River until the Tuesday morning following. If he had moved more promptly, *with a sufficient force*, he could have cut off 35,000 of their troops, and destroyed the rebel army—though it is to be borne in mind, on the other hand, that without a larger force than he actually had, he would himself have been cut to pieces. As it was, the rebels were enabled to retreat with some degree of deliberation, and certainly with consummate skill and success.

The reported meeting of the citizens of Richmond to protest against the destruction of the city, in the event of a retreat, is very likely to have taken place. It is well known that the feeling between the Virginia troops and those from the Gulf States is by no means cordial or friendly. The latter regard themselves as having been sacrificed to a State unable to defend herself; while the Virginians have not learned to honor either the valor, the manners or the disinterested patriotism of their Southern allies. The Gulf States know that Virginia lost to their cause will virtually throw her weight into the National scale; and they naturally seek to render the prize of as little value as possible. The people of Richmond will scarcely consent to the destruction of their private property and the desolation of their beautiful city, for no better reason than this. As soon, therefore, as it shall become clearly the intention of the rebel army to abandon Richmond, the citizens and local authorities of that city will be desirous of placing it under the protection of the National forces.

The reports of the extreme distress of the people of Petersburgh, and, indeed, of all that section, are quite likely to be true. The whole of Eastern Virginia is on the verge of starvation. Throughout the Peninsula and at Williamsburgh it was most distressing to note the utter lack of food. The rebel armies had swept the country clean of bacon, corn and other articles of domestic produce, while all their imported goods had been long ago consumed, and the blockade had rendered it impossible to renew their supplies. The inhabitants were destitute of the most common necessaries of life. The country is thus utterly incapable of a protracted resistance. All means of supplying the rebel army are already substantially cut off, and McClellan can so thoroughly invest the whole town as to starve them out in a week.

All these considerations combine to compel a surrender. The approach of the National gunboats has carried terror to the City, while the bold advance of McClellan's army—thoroughly disciplined, well supplied with artillery, confident of success and eager for the assault—carries a conviction that resistance is hopeless. Davis still talks of "fighting to the death." But this means nothing. It is necessary for him to talk so, in order to secure a safe retreat. If he were to *talk* of surrender, whether he means it or not, half a day would see his army scattered to the winds. Less than a week will see Richmond in our possession, and, in our judgment, without a serious contest.

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At Fault in His Classics.—Maj.-Gen. Mansfield Lovell, in the exculpatory letter which we published in yesterday's Times, says that if the South only "rises, *Actæon-like*, with renewed vigor from every fall, she will yet be rewarded with success." If we recollect aright, Actæon was an ardent young gentleman, who, for some impropriety, was turned into a stag and devoured by his own dogs. The South is not unlikely to encounter the same fate. Possibly Gen. Lovell alluded to *Antæus*, who, in his fight with Hercules, did gain strength by touching the earth at every fall. But his enemy kept him from the ground and strangled him in the air. Possibly our gunboats may be rendering a similar service to Gen. Lovell and his friends.

### Appeasing the South.

The *Journal of Commerce* is calling for "conservative" demonstrations at the North, and from the Administration, as essential to the development of a Union sentiment in the Southern States. If we understood better what the *Journal* means, we should be better prepared to judge of the justice and wisdom of its demand. The end it professes to seek—the development of Unionism at the South—is infinitely desirable. Anything fair and just, which will bring about that end, without sacrificing other objects still more important, deserves the most favorable consideration.

But what does the *Journal* mean by a "grand conservative demonstration at the North?" What is conservatism, in the *Journal's* view, now-a-days? We know what it was a year or two ago. Then it meant concession to Slavery—subserviency to the slaveholding interest—toleration and approval of everything which the Administration of Buchanan chose to do, for the benefit of Slavery and the extension and perpetuation of its political power. Does it mean that now? Would the *Journal of Commerce* advise a "grand demonstration" at the North in favor of these principles and measures of public policy? Would it have a mass-meeting in New-York City declare itself in favor of conceding the right of Slavery to take possession of the Free Territories of the Union—in favor of making the Dred Scott decision the basis of our constitutional law on the subject of personal rights,—in favor of ostracising, as unworthy to hold national office, every man who denounces Slavery as unjust and unwise? If so, let it call a public meeting and make the attempt. It will have an opportunity, at all events, of learning something of the progress of public sentiment on this subject within the last year. We don't believe that even Capt. Rynders could now be got to second such a resolution as the *Journal of Commerce* would have deemed "conservative" two years ago.

The *Journal* gives us another hint at its meaning by saying that "if the General Government at Washington will make a demonstration, which will *give the lie to the general belief at the South* that the Administration is a radical Abolitionist Administration," we may hope for changes in Southern sentiment in the course of the Summer or Autumn. This is cool on the *Journal's* part. What sort of a "demonstration" would accomplish that object? The recall of Fremont, the snubbing of Hunter, the prompt squelching of everything like radical abolitionism, whenever and wherever it has made its appearance in a practical and tangible shape, ought to avail something, one would think, in this direction. President Lincoln has over and over again, in proclamations and in messages, by words and by acts, "given the lie" to all such wanton misrepresentations of his opinions and policy, whether current North or South. It is sheer mockery for the *Journal* to ignore all this, and talk as if these slanders upon Mr. Lincoln were plausible or true. They are coined by the rebels for their own purposes. They are circulated throughout the South for the purpose of sustaining the spirit and temper of rebellion there. And they are countenanced at the North by those whose sympathies are really with the rebels, and whose hatred of the Administration is stronger than their love of country.

The *Journal* would have us give the lie to the "general belief" of the South. That paper knows perfectly well that there is no "general belief" in the Southern States, except such as the leaders of the rebellion create and propagate in their own interest. They have taught the Southern people, deliberately and systematically, the most infamous and outrageous falsehoods concerning the North, and have shut out from them all means of learning the truth. At Williamsburgh, officers high in the rebel service told the citizens that the Northern army would cut their throats and burn their houses as soon as they arrived. They told the slaves that the Northern army was seizing the negroes, and shipping them to Cuba for sale, to defray the expenses of the war, and that two or three hundred sick and disabled negroes at Fortress Monroe had been taken out into the stream and *drowned* by the Federals, in order to save the expense of maintaining them. It was the "general belief" among the darkies at Williamsburgh that these things were true. The people of the whole South "generally believe" that the Northern people are all Abolitionists, that the object of the war is to free the slaves, that Lincoln is a radical Abolitionist, and that they are all to be exterminated if the National armies are successful. By what sort of a "conservative demonstration" are lies like these to be stopped?

There is just one way of meeting them, and only one, and that is, by *crushing the armed force* that stands between the Southern people and the truth. Let the tyranny which makes them the victim of these infamous falsehoods be broken, and then we can address ourselves to their judgments and sober reason. Until then, all the demonstrations of which the *Journal of Commerce* speaks would be worse than useless. They would be regarded as so many fresh proofs of our weakness,—of the terror with which the rebellion has inspired us, and of our extreme anxiety to appease the heated wrath of the aroused and determined South.

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Secession Schemes in Northern Mexico.—In another part of our journal we quote some interesting items, received *viâ* California, relative to the intrigues of the Secessionists in Sonora and Chihuahua. We anticipate small results from the movements of Gen. Sibley or Col. Reily, with their great force, in that part of the country. The more men they have, the sooner they will be obliged to move off or starve. The country produces nothing at present, and they have no money with which to purchase supplies from Mexico. The danger on that frontier is not, we believe, so much from large bodies of regular organized forces, immediately under the direction of the Southern Confederacy, but is from small and irresponsible bands of [illegible] ists, who care but for [illegible] supply them for the moment.

In any event, the organization of the civil Government of the Territory of Arizona, and the dispatch of an adequate military force thither, should have the immediate attention of Government. At the same time, we do not advise the sending of that vast army to Arizona which certain lobbyists in Washington, who are planning for fat contracts, and figuring up the profits by millions, so earnestly represent that the interests and the necessities of the country require.

### Slave-Hunting at Washington—A Remedy.

In the early days of Abolition the evangelists of that ilk were used to achieve pathetic pictorial effects by delineating a leash of some dozen negroes, old and young, driven along in their bonds by the lash of a truculent overseer, while in the background stood the National Capitol, with the flag flying from the dome. The author of this telling antithesis would be unequal to realize the spectacle presented to-day in the District of Columbia. Slavery has just been abolished by an act, the intention of which met the cordial approval of the loyal people of the country. No longer was the seat of National Government to be the theatre of systematized outrage upon the rights of a race. The Slave-trade was brushed away long ago; Slavery had followed. So far as the National Government was concerned, the vexed and vexatious question had been laid to rest. And what now proves to be the fact? The District, so far from being freed from the horrors of Slavery, has now become exhibition grounds of their most repulsive forms. The streets of the City, and the shaded walks about the capitol, ring with the clamor of slave hunts. The negroes in Maryland have heard that slaves in the District are free. They see the serfs of the other day reveling in all the delight and dignity of self-ownership. They note the negroes of Virginia pouring over the Potomac, and unmolested urging their quest of a millennial North. They, too, seek freedom in the District. Their masters pursue them. The Marshal of the District, one Lamon, eagerly anticipates all legal doubts and decisions, by lending the civil energies of National authority to the chase. The negroes are caught, and then steps in another claimant. The Military Governor of Washington has explicit orders to look after the blacks. None of them is to go back, unless to a master of undoubted loyalty; and the schemes of the professional kidnapper have to be baulked. Here is apparently a quite sufficient conflict of powers. But this is not all. The people, impatient at the tardiness of their servants, now and then take a hand in person—as the other day, when a regiment of Union-saving soldiers, passing through the Capital, resolved itself into a mob for the rescue of a hapless runaway from his hunters. Conflicts between the myrmidons of Lamon and the troopers of Gen. Wadsworth are of daily occurrence, but are insignificant beside this wild outbreak of an indignant soldiery.

How are shocking indecencies like these, to be prevented? The radical party has legal advice to the purpose that the fugitive law does not apply to the District of Columbia, but exclusively to "States." This doctrine undoubtedly relies upon the Constitutional clause on the subject for support, but as the District, at the era of the Constitution, came under the category of "States," not having yet been separated from Virginia and Maryland, we should need some Constitutional amendment, which of course does not exist, to release the District from the operation of the provision. But this is of secondary importance. The nation will not consent to witness the perpetuation of this systematic slave-coursing over the National territory. It will demand a restoration of order and harmony in the streets of the Capital. If a result of the District Emancipation act is the creation and continuation of this intolerable practice, a stop will have to be put to it by any means within the reach of Government. And the surest way may be to apprize the people of Maryland of the unwillingness the President feels longer to abet the nuisance; and his earnest desire to aid in the emancipation of Maryland slaves, agreeably to the terms of his recent proclamation. Should this overture obtain no favorable response, then let it be provided by law that any slave escaping from Maryland into the District, shall be placed in the custody of the Emancipation Commission, who shall appraise his value, and after due proof of ownership and loyalty, that compensation shall be made to the claimant, the negro himself being subject to colonization beyond the boundaries of the country. This or a similar plan will cut up the present disgraceful business root and branch. It may also incidentally make Maryland a Free State.

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Our Wounded and Sick Soldiers.—The officers and agents of the Army Sanitary Commission are doing most excellent work on the peninsula. The Commission is now working in perfect harmony with the regular medical authorities of the army; and it not only relieves these authorities of a large part of their overwhelming labors, but performs duties toward the sick and wounded soldiers which would otherwise be neglected. The work which it did for a long time in the camp is now changed to, or rather has added to it, work in the field. Since active operations began before Yorktown, these labors have been immense. The disabled at the different battles, those sick from exposure, from the malaria of the peninsula, and other causes, have been put almost entirely in its charge. The very excellent plan has now been adopted of removing all patients as soon as possible from the insalubrious vicinity of the battle-fields, and taking them where their wants can be better ministered to, and where the climate will be more agreeable to their enfeebled constitutions. Within the last fortnight, two thousand patients have arrived in this City alone from the military hospitals at Yorktown and Newbern, nearly all of them on board the hospital transports of the Sanitary Commission, and under its care. In a single day of the present month, twenty-five hundred patients, it is reported, were made over to the Commission by the military authorities, and by it well provided for. [illegible] regular medical authorities [illegible] ments or to appreciate. We give in our present issue an interesting report of some of the recent operations of the body on the peninsula, from the pen of Mr. Olmsted, the General Secretary.

The operations of the Sanitary Commission are, of course, not confined to the peninsula, nor to Virginia. They extend to the Southwest, to the Southern seaboard and Gulf coast, and, indeed, to wherever there is a column or a regiment of our great army. In the camp and on the battle-field; to those prostrated by wounds or by disease; to those neglected or friendless; to every soldier, who, after the work of strife, may need an act of beneficence or attention, the officers and agents of the Sanitary Commission are present, as ministers of mercy and of science. The Commission is well deserving of the public support it receives.

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French Invasion of Mexico.—Our Washington correspondence, of this morning, gives us some additional and important items of intelligence relative to the French invasion of Mexico.

So far from the Mexicans giving way before the invaders without a struggle, it appears that they are making extensive preparations and gathering large forces in the vicinity of the City of Mexico, to oppose the French army now in the country, or any other that may menace the National welfare. As the French advance, the Mexicans rise up behind them, and their retreat being cut off by Gen. Llave, with a considerable force, it is reasonable to suppose that the entire French force in the country is, by this time, defeated and captured.

But the most extraordinary part of the news, is that which refers to the manifesto of the French residents of the City of Mexico, taking strong ground against the action of the French Government, and the course pursued by its agents in Mexico. We have seen a private correspondence relative to this French manifesto, and it says that the document emanates from the entire body of French residents of the City of Mexico.

It is natural to suppose that if any class of foreigners in Mexico were likely to be benefited by the success of the French arms in that country, it would be the French. It was ostensibly to protect and satisfy them that the French Government repudiated the negotiations of Soledad. But, lo! now we have a document from these resident Frenchmen, condemning *in toto* the programme of the Emperor Napoleon. With the exception of a few French speculators, the French residents in the City of Mexico are known to be engaged in regular and legitimate business, and their interest, in common with every other legitimate interest of the country, is injured by the action of the foreign Powers in Mexico. It is for this reason, in all probability, they utter this protest; and through such evidence as this, Napoleon will soon learn that he can no more crush the democracy of Mexico than he can put his hand on Popocatepetl and Ixtacchuatl, and press them into the earth. If he obstinately persist, the capital of Mexico will be his Moscow.

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Coals of Fire.—Nothing in this war is more conspicuous than the kind treatment extended by our troops to the rebel wounded who have fallen into our hands. At Williamsburgh after the battle this was especially noticeable. When our army entered the town, they found it full of sick and wounded, whom the rebels in their retreat had been forced to leave. They were at once attended to by our surgeons,—cared for by our nurses, and everything possible done for their comfort. We heard from scores and hundreds of them the most grateful acknowledgments for the kindness they had received, coupled always with the remark that they been taught to expect very different treatment.

We are glad to see that the Richmond *Dispatch* is candid enough to make public mention of this fact. A letter from a member of the Eighteenth Virginia Regiment to that paper, says:

> "The whole number of wounded (rebel) was under four hundred. The Federal officers to a man, and soldiers almost to a man, *showed the kindest disposition toward their unfortunate prisoners*, moving them with tenderness, and frequently sharing with them the scanty contents of their haversacks. But in consequence of the confusion resulting from the battle and the constant movement of their troops, there was for several days no issue of either commissary or hospital stores, and the Federal soldiers, as well as our own suffered exceedingly. *It is but justice to say that, if any preference was manifested, it was in favor of our men.*
>
> It is proper to add that our men were left under the care of volunteer Northern surgeons, some of them men of eminent ability, and that after supplies arrived they lacked nothing in the way of attention or food—their nurses being unwounded Confederate prisoners detailed for the purpose—and that while their bondage seemed to intensify their love for their cause, *it had also the effect of softening the feelings of our soldiers toward individual Yankees with whom they were thrown in contact.*"

This is perfectly just and true. The war has shown no nobler spectacle than the kindness shown by our troops toward the wounded rebels who have been thrown upon their hands.

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Valor Oozing Out.—The Richmond papers are discussing the question whether they shall surrender the city on the approach of the National *gunboats* alone,—or wait until they are backed up by a respectable army. The *Dispatch* is decidedly in favor of the latter course. "People and Government," it is quite certain, are united on this point. They do not intend to "incur the disgrace of submitting *to two or three National gunboats.*" On the contrary, they are determined to "resist until"—the last man is dead,—the last shot fired—the last ditch filled with the defenders of their hearths and homes?—not at all—"until the demand can be backed by such force and circumstances as, *at least*, to make the surrender an act not to crimson the cheek with shame."

We admire the pluck of the Richmond "Government and people." It shows what stuff they are made of. We approve their determination. It *would* be a little premature, not to say disgraceful, considering the terrible deeds they have threatened to do in defence of Richmond, to surrender the city on the first demand of "two or three" paltry gunboats. It would take the gas out of Disvis' proclamations and messages a little too suddenly for the public health. We hope they will hold out until the demand can be backed by a respectable army. And for the consolation of both "Government and people" under these trying circumstances, we can assure them that McClellan will not keep them waiting long.

The Yellow Fever.—It is rather a grim subject for the New-Orleans Press to make merry over, the advent of yellow fever. They personify it as "Yellow Jack," and represent him as tripping around the streets, slaying his thousands and grinning as he slays; they characterize it as "Bronze John," and figure him as stalking around the city, felling his foes who vainly fly before him; they shadow it out as "His Saffron Majesty," with a cadaverous countenance and withering breath, waving his sceptre over universal desolation. And they jocularly announce that it will likely soon make its appearance in the Crescent City and give brief dispatch to the Northern soldiers who have dared to invade its domain.

The Memphis newsmongers have already given forth that it had actually shown itself in New-Orleans; but we have authentic advices from that city of a late date, which contradict the statement—at least as to the appearance of the malign disease as an epidemic. Under its ordinary conditions, it is at least two or three months yet before its season arrives, if our Southern coast should unfortunately, be afflicted with it this year at all.

The course of the yellow fever is ordinarily from Vera Cruz or some city on the Mexican coast, to Havana or some place in the West Indies, and from there to New-Orleans, and thence along the Southern coast. The *vomito*, or yellow fever, has been raging at Vera Cruz now for some time, and at the beginning of this month its ravages were still continued with unabated fury. Our Havana correspondent announces also that it has made its appearance in that city. These cities, however, are almost perpetually afflicted by it, and the fact that it is there is no particular indication that it will appear in the South. If it should come, the rebels will find that we can easily hold and operate in all the Cotton States and along all the Gulf coast and the Southern seaboard without exposing our troops to an influence that must, in any event, destroy the Southern people by thousands.

The necessity of maintaining a military force of any strength in the far South during the Summer, will depend very much upon what may befall the rebel armies at Richmond and Corinth. If they should be defeated, there cannot possibly be a serious attempt to maintain any longer the existence of the so-called Confederate Government. If they effect a retreat, it will certainly not be to that region of country which it is predicted is to be ravaged by the yellow fever. We will, however, in any event, need to keep a force in the Cotton States strong enough to garrison the coast cities already in our hands, and any others that it may be necessary to hold. With regard to nearly all of them, a naval force and a very small garrison will be sufficient. The naval force, from its situation, will be safe from the attacks of yellow fever; and our troops will be placed under hygienic conditions that will certainly be much more favorable to health than the citizens enjoy. The rebels have also communicated to us the fact that Gen. Butler is recruiting for the National army in New-Orleans; and there is no doubt that he can organize a force of acclimated loyal men there sufficiently strong to maintain order and the supremacy of the flag. Away from the coast yellow fever does not penetrate any distance, and there will be no difficulty in our holding the political capitals and strategic positions in every Cotton State, and fighting the rebels in every locality where it is possible for them to go. So, even if that, the prospect of which so delights the rebels, should come to our shores, it will not interfere with the prosecution of the campaign against rebellion, nor will it be likely to endanger the health of any part of our gallant army.

If the epidemic should unfortunately attack the Southern cities this Summer, we will "heap coals of fire" upon the heads of the rebels by sending down to them another such army as we sent to Norfolk when it was afflicted a few years ago.

A Triumphant Vindication.—Probably no man in the country has been subjected to more steady and vehement vituperation than Mr. D. H. Craig, the New-York agent of the Associated Press. The delicate nature of his duties, the number of persons whom he is required to serve, and the number, almost as great, of those with whose supposed interests his offices interfere, expose him to assaults and aspersions of every kind. One of his oldest, most violent and determined opponents is F. O. J. Smith, Esq., of Portland, who has endeavored in every possible way to destroy Mr. Craig's business by destroying his character. His assertions at last became so definite that Mr. Craig held him to a legal responsibility, and required him to prove them. The trial was closed on Thursday and resulted in a verdict of $750 for Mr. Craig. Mr. Smith failed to substantiate a single one of the damaging aspersions he had made upon Mr. Craig. We consider this a result in which the public has a decided interest. As the Telegraphic Agent of the whole Press, Mr. Craig's position is one of great public responsibility, and it is highly important that the public should have confidence in the good faith and integrity with which its duties are performed. The verdict of the Jury in this case, pronounced after a laborious and very careful investigation of the charges brought against him, is unequivocally in his favor.

Richmond and Europe.—The Charleston *Mercury* forebodes the speedy fall of the capital of the rebel Confederacy, and thus speculates on that extremely probable event:

> "*The fall of Richmond would, indeed, be a heavy blow.* It is difficult to estimate the vast quantities of stores and public works which must be destroyed or abandoned in the event of such a disaster. *The capture of the seat of Government would sadly shake the confidence of Europe in our ability to achieve our independence. We see it stated that the unofficial advice given in a friendly spirit to gentlemen of high position, by Count Mercier, during his late visit, was never to surrender the Capital.*"

Gentlemen of high position in the rebel Government would be only too happy to follow this advice. But really we are afraid they can't. The *Mercury* does not overrate the importance of the fall of Richmond, nor does it misstate the bearings of that event upon public opinion abroad. It will, indeed, give the death-blow to all pretexts for intervention. Here is a Confederacy boasting of its ability to take Washington, to seize Philadelphia and New-York, to drive back invasion and carry the war into the heart of the Northern States, proved to be unable, after a year of preparation, to hold its own Capital. How can any nation affect to regard it as a *de facto* Government, after such a demonstration of weakness?

## IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

### Imminent Danger of the French Army of Invasion—Protest of the French Residents in Mexico against the Action of the Imperial Government.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

Washington, Friday, May 23, 1862.

Full and recent advices have been received here from Mexico, and they are of such a nature as to lead to the belief that the French forces have ere this been overwhelmed and destroyed.

In the first place, Gen. Llave is in the rear of the French with a considerable force, and while the invaders are harassed on their march by guerrilla bands, the Mexicans are gathering a large army in the vicinity of the city of Mexico. There are momentarily expected there, Ortega, with six thousand men and seventy pieces of artillery; Orgazon with four thousand men, and Comonfort, from Tamaulipas, with five thousand, while Zaragoza is forming a division of twelve thousand men.

Singular as it may appear, the French residents of Mexico have strongly protested against the action of the French Government and the course pursued by its representatives in Mexico, in a manifesto dated April 15, and since then widely circulated. The document opens with expressions of intense surprise at the bearing assumed by France, in the persons of her Commissioners, and energetically denounces it as not only "monstrous," but "infamous."

Reminding them that every negotiation like the one in which they are engaged demands an observance of the principles of propriety and justice, and declaring that the acts of the Commissioners not only controvert these entirely, but also compromise the interests of French subjects in Mexico, it recalls the fact that hitherto contending influences have been struggling for mastery in the Mexican Republic, viz.: that of Spain backed by the local clergy, and that of France sustained by the Liberal Party. The latter it claims as the work of the French residing in Mexico, whose care has been to imbue the people with ideas of free government and intercourse, and to make the words "Frenchman" and "honorable dealing" synonymous. To such extent had they succeeded that the reactionary sentiment had been defeated, and well-nigh extirpated, in the decay of the old Spanish or Colonial predominance, and the new ideas were so eagerly embraced that the children of every Mexican family able to procure the necessary instruction were taught the French language.

The grand principle established by the French Revolution, contends this Protest, was the right of every people to choose its own form of Government, and the rulers to administer it; and this doctrine, as well as the maxim of non-intervention arising from it, has been most scrupulously observed of late, in Italy, by the Napoleonic dynasty, which is the child of the Revolution. "How is it then," exclaims the Protest, "that this maxim is rejected to-day, and that, to our utter confusion, it is France, and *France alone*, who tramples on it?"

The denunciation of the Juarez Government by the Commissioners, as the usurpation of a tyrannical but really feeble minority, is vehemently repelled as totally and willfully untrue. The effrontery of the French agents in undertaking to speak in the name of *Europe*, too, while all the rest of Europe stands aloof, and even the late allies of France withdraw, is severely rebuked; and the circumstance that the latter is the least interested of all the Powers making complaint, is adduced with biting sarcasm. When the Allied Commissioners signed the preliminaries at Soledad, contends the document, they recognized the Government fully, and not as the implement of a factious minority. This Government was chosen as freely, at least, as that of Napoleon III., and found no opposition, made no victims!

The manner in which Almonte is upheld and covered with the Imperial ægis is stigmatized as "a sorry joke," or a "mystification." In direct contradiction to the allegation of the Commissioners that Almonte is no party man, and is distinguished for his urbanity, his moderation, his probity and his popularity, he is shown to have been of all others *the man* who delivered over his native country, bound hand and foot, to Spain—witness the famous Mon-Almonte Treaty. An individual similarly obnoxious to the Government and people of France could not be brought upon her soil under the escort of a foreign army, without the Emperor considering those who sheltered him against his Imperial remonstrances as enemies of the nation. That Napoleon III. did at one time demand of the English the expulsion of Ledru Rollin is a circumstance adduced here with much point and force.

The fresh outrages inflicted upon foreigners, particularly on Frenchmen, since the preliminaries of Soledad, are pronounced to be mythical—none such having occurred; the Juarez Government, on the contrary, having, in the most magnanimous manner, taken all foreigners under its immediate protection, including the French who are even exempted from the consequences of the hostilities inflicted by their countrymen. The wrongs complained of from first to last had been the work of the Reactionary party, led on by the priests, who rushed from street to street, shouting "Death to foreigners! Death to the French!" The only persons proscribed by Juarez, were a handful of banditti.

In conclusion, deploring the wane of French influence occasioned by this incomprehensible course, the Protestants express their amazement that the policy so gloriously pursued by France in Greece, the Crimea and Italy has, seemingly, been abandoned, and that the heroes of Sevastopol, Magenta and Solferino are called upon to follow the banner of Almonte and the Padre Miranda.

All that France is losing by this suicidal course, Spain is gaining, her policy becoming enlightened and *French*, while that of the "Great Nation" becomes bigoted and *Spanish*, as the latter used to be. The only solution to the problem is the belief that the Emperor has been basely misinformed and the hope results that, upon knowledge of the truth, he will reverse a course so inconsistent with the mission and the grandeur of his race.

The Protest thus terminates:

"Compare the conduct of the Commissioners of France with the course pursued by those of England and Spain, and see to what extent we are stultified; then, with your hand upon your heart, decide!

Read the Note of the French Commissioners; read, also, the reply of the Mexican Government: above all, read what this Government, representing an oppressive minority, as Messrs. Jurien and Saligny declare, has done in taking under its protection the property and the persons of foreigners, Frenchmen even included, and remain calm, if you can!"

IGUALA.

### Fires and Loss of Life.

Utica, Friday, May 23.

At 3 o'clock this morning the Oneida brewery of F. Wuidlam & Co. took fire, and was burned to the ground. Loss $2,000; insured.

At 11 o'clock this morning the fireworks in one of the buildings of Marchesi & Lane's pyrotechnic manufactory took fire. Chas. Woolwebber, a workman, was burned to death. The loss of Marchesi & Lane is about $2,000; no insurance.

Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention.—We call attention to Mr. Carlton's advertisement, in another column, of Dr. Lighthill's valuable little work on the causes and prevention of deafness. The rapid sale of the first edition shows that it supplies a long-felt popular want. We copy the following from the June Number of *Hall's Journal of Health*, in reference to it:

"As to hearing, the Drs. Lighthill have come to the aid of an intelligent and inquiring public, and have stated plainly, concisely and scientifically the way in which the ear may be injured, and how these injuries may be most easily avoided. By way of enforcement, they state the value of hearing, and the great disadvantages of deafness; the causes of deafness; diseases of the ear; the inciting causes of these diseases, such as cold, draughts of air, bathing, violence to the ears, loud reports, throat-affections, scarlet-fever, influenza, catarrh, diphtheria, diseases of the skin, quinine, hardened ear-wax, nervous deafness, earache, discharges from the ear. Prevention of deafness by cleanliness, protection against cold, precautions in bathing, warning against earspoons, protection to the feet, rules to be observed during attacks of measles and scarlet-fever, noises in the ear, use of sweet-oil, glycerine, soap-suds, syringes, sulphuric ether, ear-trumpets, artificial drum-heads, electricity, etc. We advise every deaf person, every family where there are children growing up, every medical student, every young practitioner, to purchase *Lighthill on Deafness*."

[Communicated.]

### Dr. Robert Hunter on the Prevalence and Importance of Pulmonary Diseases.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Sir: When we reflect on the indisputable fact that of all the manifold diseases which afflict humanity there is none so frequent in its occurrence or so fatal in its issue as Pulmonary Consumption, and consider that it occurs at all ages and in every station of life, we shall begin rightly to comprehend the importance of increasing our knowledge of the nature of this disease, and of devising some more efficient means of arresting its progress and promoting its cure. So long as the people remain ignorant of the causes which produce consumption, and of the symptoms which mark its first stealthy and insidious approaches, we cannot hope that any timely steps will be adopted for its *prevention*, or that those who are unhappily struck by the fatal arrow, will be spared the sufferings and the danger arising from *confirmed* disease of the lungs.

That this want of information does exist among the people cannot be denied. However well informed they may be on politics, government, mechanism and trade, they are, as a rule, compelled to confess themselves utterly ignorant of the laws of health, and of the principles on which prevalent and dangerous diseases ought to be combatted and removed. In a word, the art of preserving life by the prevention of disease, is regarded as entirely secondary to the acquisition of wealth, and the latter may almost be said to bound the aspirations of the popular mind.

Now clearly this evil ought to be removed, and this can only be effected by exposing it through those public journals which the people read from day to day, and to which they naturally look for information on all the current events of the times. Medical men must cast off the disguises and lay aside the mystery by which it has too long been their custom to mask everything pertaining to the healing art, and stand forth as teachers of the people. Plain, practical essays on Physiology, Higiene and Medicine, will advance this cause of science, diffuse useful knowledge, and incalculably benefit all classes of society.

But, however this may be viewed by the non-progressive of my professional brethren, I purpose to resume the good work by contributing everything which I deem valuable to the people in regard to that important class of diseases to which my practice is exclusively confined, leaving to others the duty of following my example with reference to other maladies. I am strengthened and sustained in this resolution to write for the information of the people by the example of one of the highest and brightest ornaments of my profession, whose words I take great pleasure in quoting. Sir James Clark, Physician in Ordinary to the Queen of England, in the preface to his valuable work on "Consumption and Scrofula," observes: "*The total inefficacy of all means hitherto adopted for diminishing the frequency or reducing the mortality of this class of diseases*, is of itself sufficient incitement to us *to seek for some other method of remedying the evil.*" * * * * "I cannot but be aware of the great difficulties which present themselves to the accomplishment of my views of prevention; and that these can never become generally applicable *until the public is fully impressed* with the necessity of attending to them." And again he says, it being "probable that my work, from the importance and general interest of the subject, will *pass into the hands of the public*, I have endeavored to divest my language as much as possible of technical terms."

In these extracts three facts are made apparent, which I wish very particularly to press upon the attention of the public: First, the admission that the usual treatment by the stomach has utterly "*failed to diminish the frequency or reduce the mortality*" of pulmonary diseases, and that we can only hope for cure by adopting "*some other method of remedying the evil.*" Second, That we can never hope to *prevent* consumption until the *public* is impressed with the importance of attending to our precepts; and, third, That Sir James Clark wrote and published a book for the information and guidance of the people, and divested his language of "*technical terms*" that they might the better understand it.

Now, what I purpose to do in this series of letters, to which this is the introduction, is to describe in plain, untechnical language the nature, causes and symptoms of diseases of the throat and lungs, embracing catarrh, œzena, sore throat, diphtheria, bronchitis, asthma and consumption—to point out an improved method of treatment for their cure, and at the same time to impress the public with the paramount importance of understanding that these several diseases are but links in the same chain, and that the only security against consumption lies in the prompt and radical treatment of those catarrhs and throat affections in which it takes its rise. If these are allowed to remain, diseases of the lungs will inevitably follow.

In giving my professional views to the world, I prefer the public newspapers to the usual method of book publication. I am induced to do so by the knowledge that no circulation which could be obtained for a book would approach that which is at once secured by their publication in the Metropolitan journals.

It will no doubt be remembered that in 1852 I introduced into the United States the practice of treating pulmonary diseases by breathing, or inhaling medicines into the lungs, whereby the remedy was applied to the very seat of the disease. The benefits conferred by that treatment have been attested by thousands of grateful witnesses from every part of the Union, and in again calling the attention of the American people to it, I cannot mention a more significant fact than that during those years in which my practice was the largest, the mortality from consumption in this City steadily diminished, until the City Inspector's reports showed a decrease of upward of thirty per cent., being a salvation of more than one thousand lives a year.

As I have now again resumed the active duties of my profession, which were interrupted by failing health, induced by the arduous labors of practice, I believe the free and full discussion of the subjects mentioned in this letter will be productive of much good; and, while I cannot, on the one hand, pretend to any Quixotic disinterestedness, I can, on the other, most heartily adopt the language of Sir Charles Scudamore, when calling the attention of the people of England to this same subject: "It is not on selfish grounds that I advocate the practice; what concerns my reputation is personal and transient, and of little moment—what relates to science and the interests of mankind is for all ages and of inestimable importance."

My next letter will be on chronic catarrh and œzena.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases,
No. 832 Broadway.

New-York, Wednesday, May 21, 1862.

### Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

### Boys' Clothing.

AT
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S.
THE FEATURES OF THE SEASON
ARE

ROGERS & RAYMOND'S NEW STYLES FOR BOYS, including a most attractive fashion in Spring Sacks, the handsomest novelty of its kind ever brought out; school suits, of superior cut and finish; beautiful dress suits, and all at prices reduced below the market level. Stores Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway.

### Notice to Stockholders.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY hereby give notice that, (in pursuance of the act of the Legislature, passed April 19, 1862,) they will, on the 1st day of June next, pay to the holders of the "subscribers'" or cash capital stock of said company, the par value of said stock paid up, with interest to that date, on the surrender of the certificates for said stock, and that from and after said 1st day of June, interest on said stock will cease. By order. CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
New-York, May 15, 1862.

**Anson's Daguerreotypes, Large Size for 50 cents.**—ANSON'S is the only place where you can get a good old-fashioned Daguerreotype, which can always be copied well, which is not the case with Ambrotypes or Cartes de Visite. ANSON, No. 589 Broadway.
Cartes de Visite, four for $1.

**New Hat Company, No. 148 Nassau-st.**—In addition to their Moleskin Hats, will, this day, issue their Summer style of Drab, Beavers, Pearl and Cass, at their old established price of $3. One price, one quality—16 years established, and they defy competition.

**No More Tender or Deformed Feet.**—Boots and Lasts made on Prof. Meyer's principle, which remedies all existing difficulties of the feet and renders walking a pleasure. WATKINS,
No. 114 Fulton-st. and No. 867 Broadway.

**Morton's Gold Pens.**—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

**Trusses.**—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name.

**Perego's New Hosiery Store**
Is at No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton. "Cool Undershirts" at retail.

**Covering for the Feet.**—Boots and shoes of every variety and kind can be procured at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

## MARRIED.

Delano—Dobbs.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, May 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 89 West 32d-st., by Rev. F. O. Ewer, Jesse Delano to Fannie, youngest daughter of Howell Dobbs, Esq., both of New-York City.

Miller—Kerr.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 20, by Rev. J. E. Searles, William R. Miller to Alvina, daughter of C. S. Kerr, Esq., all of this City.

Pratt—Moore.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 21, by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., Edward W. Pratt to Amanda Moore, both of this City.

Pelton—Abell.—On Wednesday, May 21, at the First Presbyterian Church, Utica, by Rev. James Abell, William Tilden Pelton, of New-Lebanon, N. Y., to Miss Kate E. Abell, only daughter of the officiating clergyman.

## DIED.

Berry.—Killed, at the battle of Williamsburgh, on Monday, May 5, Lieut. Wm. G. Berry, Company H, Fifth Regiment, N. J. V.

His funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his father's, at Woodbridge, N. J.

Bartholy.—In this City, on Friday evening, May 23, Ellis, son of Geo. Z. and Mary Ellis Bartholy, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 114 [illegible]-av., without further notice.

Bergman.—In Gothenburg, Sweden, on Saturday, May 3, Charles Henry Bergman, late of the firm of J. Bergman, Johnston & Co., of this City, in his 47th year.

Callaghan.—In this City, on Thursday, May 22, Mary G., only daughter of Patrick and Gertrude B. Callaghan, aged 4 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 74 West 32d-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Crist.—On Friday, May 23, after a long illness, Jacob Crist, aged 69 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Abrm. J. Felter, No. 62 4th-st.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

Clark.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 23, Joseph Clark, late of the firm of Stoddard & Clark, in the 37th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Donnelly.—At Grovemount, near Manhattanville, on Friday, May 23, Anne, widow of Charles Donnelly, aged 78 years.

The funeral service will be held at the Cathedral Church, corner of Mott and Prince sts., on Monday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which the friends of the family are respectfully invited to assist.

Durant.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 23, Ruth, widow of the late Thomas Durant, aged 77 years.

Her funeral will take place on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence No. 127 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Her relatives and the friends of the family, as well as those of her late son-in-law, Capt. Robert Hutchinson, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Darby.—On Friday morning, May 23, after a long illness, John C. Darby, aged 39 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Pelhamville, Westchester County, on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Demarest.—On Thursday evening, May 22, Sarah Hyer, widow of David I. Demarest, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of her son, Wm. H. Demarest, No. 212 South 7th-st., Jersey City.

Driscoll.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, May 21, Kate W., wife of Frank S. Driscoll, and eldest daughter of Geo. D. Hubbard, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Ross st., between Bedford and Wythe avs.

Earl.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, suddenly, from injuries, Philip Earl, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 33 Hudson-place, West 34th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

Erving.—In Baltimore, on Tuesday, May 20, Langdon Erving, son of Col. Erving, U. S. Army, in the 28th year of his age.

Garretson.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, May 22, Stephen Garretson, aged 62 years and 15 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 26th inst., at 11 A. M., from the Third Reformed Dutch Church in Jersey City, N. J.

Griffen.—Suddenly, on Friday, at the residence of his nephew, No. 166 6th-av., New-York, David Griffen, in the 47th year of his age.

His remains will be taken by the 4 o'clock P. M. train to White Plains, this day, (Saturday,) for interment at Purchase, at the usual hour of service, on Sunday, the 25th inst.

Havermeyer.—In New-Windsor, on Wednesday, May 21, Charles H. Havermeyer, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 195 West 15th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Hinman.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 22, of malaria, Richard H. Hinman, M. D., Surgeon of the First Long Island Volunteers.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 128 Remsen-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 24th inst.

Keenan.—In this City, on Thursday, May 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Blancard's Hotel, Gen. James Keenan, late United States Consul at Hong Kong, China, in the 39th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Greensburgh, Penn., for interment.

Marrenner.—In this City, on Thursday, May 22, John Marrenner, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Getty Lodge No. 11, I. O. of O. F., and of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 9 Rutgers-st., without further notice.

Post.—On Friday, May 23, Kate Inez, infant daughter of Samuel L., Jr., and the late Emeline Post, aged 11 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 1,170 Broadway, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

Robinson.—On Thursday morning, May 22, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Robinson, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in Newtown, L. I., on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock. N. B.—Cars leave Hunter's Point, 34th-st. Ferry, at 1 o'clock.

Sherwood.—In Port Chester, N. Y., on Thursday, May 22, Sarah A., wife of the late Daniel J. Sherwood.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of Mrs. Cornelius F. Purdy, Port Chester. Carriages will be in attendance on arrival of the 12:15 train from New-York.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

Van Benschoten.—On Thursday, May 22, Catharine B., wife of Moses A. Van Benschoten, and daughter of the late Jno. C. Mathews, of this City, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st.

### OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 243.—May 23, 1862.
44, 70, 24, 3, 53, 1, 59, 43, 23, 51, 45, 14.

Kentucky, Class 244.—May 23, 1862.
21, 66, 15, 78, 43, 40, 19, 22, 31, 60, 55, 71.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

### OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 191.—May 23, 1862.
57, 13, 36, 43, 61, 3, 34, 40, 27, 49, 37, 18.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 233.—May 23, 1862.
33, 49, 78, 38, 40, 45, 73, 41, 20, 16, 25, 34.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

### JOHN HOOPER & CO.,

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

WATCHES AND
JEWELRY,
Of all descriptions, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY.
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FLOATING HOSPITALS FOR THE WOUNDED AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.
Supplies of bedding, dressings, delicate food, wine, &c., received at
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.
Contributions in money, by
GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

THE REMEDY FOR CATARRH.
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
For sale by all Druggists.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS, $1, $2 and $3 a set; ear-rings and pins, $1, $2 and $3 a set; band and link bracelets, $1, $2, $3 and $5 each; gentlemen's vest-chains, $1, $2, $3 and $5 each, and all other kinds of jewelry, very low, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer *Hansa*; and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer *Edinburgh*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 24th day of May, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

A PROCLAMATION,
(AFTER ABRAHAM,)
From the rather timid, but
RENOWNED GENERAL OF THE MACKEREL BRIGADE,
Occasioned by the reception of a
GENERAL ORDER RELATING TO FREE LUNCH.
From the pen of
CAPT. VILLIAM BROWN, ESKEVIRE,
(Commanding at Paris,)
Will appear in the
SUNDAY TABLE-TALK
OF TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY MERCURY.

Also, in the columns of
THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER
Will be published
EXCLUSIVE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT
WAR NEWS
AND
WAR CORRESPONDENCE
From all the Union armies.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY
Invariably issues
LATER INTELLIGENCE
From all parts of the world than any other paper printed on Sunday, and the number of its
WAR CORRESPONDENTS
Greatly exceeds that of those of any other journal in the United States. They are nearly all men who are actually
FIGHTING IN THE ARMIES,
both as officers and as privates, and have far better means of
GIVING THE ARMY NEWS
than the hangers-on, who merely follow the camps, and write only from rumor.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE SUNDAY MERCURY Exceeds by many thousands of copies the combined issues of all the other Sunday papers, and it defies all competition in any and every department.

REMOVAL.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to
NO. 37 PARK-ROW,
corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.
Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at price to suit the most limited means.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,
Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT IS A standard remedy and may be relied on in all cases of CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Pain in the Breast, Side or Chest, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, Pleurisy, and all Affections of the Pulmonary Organs. It acts promptly, is perfectly safe, pleasant and reliable. It has maintained its popularity for thirty years, and the evidence of its great remedial properties, accumulated during this period, is sufficient to convince the most skeptical. The following are a few of the many certificates lately received:

Rev. RUFUS BABCOCK, D. D., formerly President of Waterville College, Maine:

"Having given Dr. D. Jayne's Medicines a trial in my own family, and some of them personally, I do not hesitate to commend them as a valuable addition to our Materia Medica. The EXPECTORANT, especially, I consider of inestimable value, and I know that it is highly esteemed, and frequently prescribed by some of the most respectable of the regular practitioners of medicine."

Mr. PRESTON EWING, Laconte, Harrison County, Ind., writes:

"Being afflicted with Bronchitis, for the space of three years, to such an extent that I was obliged to relinquish the teaching of vocal music, and failing to obtain any relief from the physicians whom I consulted, I gave the EXPECTORANT a trial. After using it for a few weeks, I was very much relieved, and by its constant use, my throat is now entirely clear of any disease."

Headquarters Eighty-eighth (McLean's) Regiment (P. V.) Co. D, Alexandria, Va.

Messrs. Dr. D. Jayne & Son.—*Gentlemen*: During all the time we have been in the service, nearly four months, but one of our company has been sick enough to be placed in the hospital. Our surgeons have often spoke of this, and attribute the unusually healthy condition of the men to the use of Dr. D. JAYNE'S MEDICINES.

The EXPECTORANT has been much sought after in cases of COLDS, COUGHS, &c., and has always afforded relief; while the *Carminative Balsam* has operated like a charm in all cases of *Looseness of the Bowels, Diarrhœa, &c.*—diseases to which soldiers are particularly exposed, from the frequent changes of water.

We are convinced, therefore, that much suffering would be prevented, and many lives saved, if every company in the army was provided with a small supply of your Medicines, similar to the one furnished to us. On behalf of the company, I remain, &c.,
LOUIS WAGNER,
First Lieutenant, Company D.

HEMORRHAGE OF THE LUNGS.

Mr. S. F. PUTNAM, of East Rumford, Me., writes:

While in Philadelphia, in October, 1858, I was taken with hemorrhage of the lungs. I employed one of the best physicians in the city, and took his prescriptions for a long time, and also those of other good physicians that were recommended to me, but without relief. I grew worse, bleeding every two or three days, until I was reduced 35 pounds less than my usual weight. I then concluded to go to my home in Maine, and stay through the Winter. After being there some six weeks, I had another attack, and was under the treatment of good physicians, without receiving any benefit. I was at last induced to try your Expectorant and Sanative Pills, and as my liver was badly affected, I used, in addition, the Alterative, according to directions. Six bottles of the Expectorant and a small quantity of the other remedies, completely restored my health, which is now better than before my sickness.
S. F. PUTNAM.

East Rumford, July 29, 1859.

Dr. D. Jayne & Son—*Dear Sirs*: I can testify to the foregoing facts, as they occurred in my own family, and I can bring a number of witnesses who will do the same.
JESSE PUTNAM.

Rumford Centre, Me., Aug. 8, 1859.

Dr. D. Jayne & Son—*Gents*: We are acquainted with Messrs. S. F. and Jesse Putnam, and know them to be reliable men beyond a doubt. We are aware of the cure to which they allude. We gave Mr. Putnam one of your Almanacs, and sold him the medicine, and we also know that he employed the best doctors in the country, and they failed to help him.
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EXTRACT FROM TABLE OF CONTENTS.

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THE
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The June Number is for sale to-day, with the following attractive articles:

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KNOWLEDGE FOR ALL THE PEOPLE.
The SCALPEL, No. 45, Edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Third Edition. Contents: Is it Proper to Limit the Increase of a Family? Moral and Physiological Questions; Influence of Tobacco in Producing Piles; Of Piles and Fistula in Producing Consumption; Evil Effects of Injections; The Nature of Urethral Stricture, with a new instrument for its radical cure; Loss of Virility in Young Married Persons; An Unsuspected Cause. 25 cents. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

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## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD NEXT SABBATH EVENING in the Reformed Dutch Church, Harlem, Rev. Dr. LORD, Pastor, in aid of the Board of Publication of the Reformed Dutch Church, for army and navy purposes. Services at 7½ P. M., to which all are cordially invited. Statements and addresses may be expected from the Agent, an Army Chaplain, and others, representing both land and sea. The meeting will be one of importance and interest. A collection will be taken. The call is urgent for help. The Pastor will preside, and conduct the services.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, Preaches EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt,) Brooklyn. Subject of morning's sermon—*The Heavenly Footman.* Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Rev. NEWTON HESTON will speak at the Sunday School Anniversary at the Brooklyn Tabernacle on TUESDAY, May 27, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ARMY MEETING.—A PUBLIC MEETING IN behalf of the army will be held at the Tabernacle, (Rev. Mr. Bartlett's,) in Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7½ o'clock on SUNDAY EVENING, which will be addressed by Rev. JOHN MARSH, D. D., JAMES H. BRIGGS, Esq., and Mr. JAMES B. MERWIN, a Temperance Chaplain in the army. A collection will be taken to supply the army with temperance tracts and papers.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—34TH-STREET, between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. HARE, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Missionary meeting at 2½ P. M. in the Audience room. Prof. ALFRED GREENLEAF, of Brooklyn, and other interesting speakers, will address the meeting. A general attendance of the parents and friends is requested.
JACOB H. COOPER, Chairman of Committee.

NOTICE.—BLEECKER HALL, CORNER MORTON-st. Regular church services every SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M. Minister, Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, member of the Presbytery of New-York. N. B.—The pews and sittings in this Hall are free. Families and others, not connected with other churches, are cordially invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION. (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the Maker of them all.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADISON and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH; morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. SKINNER may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock. The usual meeting of the children of the Sunday School will be held in the church at 3 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SUNDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the North Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. HATFIELD's,) corner of 31st-st. and 9th av., under the auspices of the American Tract Society of Boston. Addresses may be expected from Rev. C. P. BUSH, Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., and others. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE REIGN OF THE ALMIGHTY, OR Day of the Lord; How it is inaugurated, and has come as a Snare on all the World, will be the subject of discourse by Elder W. LANGARL, of Cincinnati, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., at the Hall corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts. Free meetings after each service.

GREEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring-st. Rev. JOHN W. BEACH, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and Prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGTON-av., corner of 30th-st., Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rector of St. George's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Bishop POTTER has appointed a special ordination in this Church, on THURSDAY NEXT, (Ascension Day,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., and east of 6th-av. Divine Service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach in the Morning, and Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach in the Evening.

WHO ARE THE ANGLO-SAXONS; OR, HAS THE PRESENT WAR A CONNECTION WITH PROPHECY? This will be the subject of discourse by GEO. STORRS, editor of the *Bible Examiner*, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, near Market-st. Also, preaching at the same place, by GEO. STORRS, at 10½ A. M.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY, in the McDougal st Baptist Church, SUNDAY and MONDAY, the 25th and 26th inst. Rev. J. NEWTON BROWN, D. D., will preach the sermon TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The business meeting will be held on MONDAY, commencing at 10½ o'clock.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—11TH-st. and 2d-av.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, Pastor. The question of *The Relation of the Doctrine of Universalism and Endless Misery to the Present War* will be considered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, (between 2d and 3d avs.,) Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, late Pastor of the church. Sermon in the EVENING, by Rev. J. S. MITCHELL, D. D., at 7¾. Prayer Meeting at 6¾ P. M. Seats free.

A SEVENTH SOCIAL AND DEVOTIONAL meeting of the Stewards and Leaders of the M. E. Churches of New-York and Brooklyn, will be held in the Allen-st. Church, New-York, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock. Rev. JAMES PORTER, D. D., (by special request,) will address the meeting.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick-sts., Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach SABBATH MORNING upon *The Life and Times of Moses*; and Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the EVENING upon *The Camp Life of a Soldier.*

NOSTRAND'S HALL—40TH-STREET, (NO. 132) east of 3d-av.—Under care of Rev. CHARLES E. HART, (Presbyterian.)—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meetings SUNDAY, 9½ A. M.; TUESDAY, 7½ P. M. Sunday School, 2 P. M. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

FIFTIETH-STREET DUTCH REFORMED CHAPEL.—Rev. F. W. GRAVES will preach in this chapel, in 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. VAN NEST, at 4 P. M.; Sabbath school at 3 P. M.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. LODGE, on *The Education of Children in Sunday Schools*, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Prayer and experience meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. A sermon in the evening by the Pastor.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH, and ordain two Deacons, in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner Broadway and 47th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Prayer and conference at 3½ P. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, METROpolitan Academy, 6th av., opposite 8th-st.—By request, the Pastor, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, will preach a sermon from Romans, 6th chap. 4th verse, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½. He will also preach at 3 and 7½ P.M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the evening at 7¾. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH—CORNER Summit and Henry streets, South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Trustees in attendance at the doors to seat strangers.

REV. DR. VAN NEST WILL PREACH A sermon, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the R. D. Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., as a tribute to the memory and character of the late Rev. Dr. Bethune.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT HARLEM.—Preaching by Rev. S. BOURNE, late of Flushing, L. I., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at 7½ P. M., at Washington Hall, on 3d-av., near 125th-st. Sabbath-school at 9 o'clock A. M., at the same place.

OPEN AIR PREACHING WILL BE CONTINUED EVERY EVENING during next week, at 6½, in Astor-place, by Rev. M. BAXTER, of the Episcopal Church, who will also preach at the monument above 5th-av. Hotel, at 3 P. M. SUNDAY.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND. Seats free. The public invited.

REV. HUGH S. CARPENTER, OF Brooklyn, will preach in the South Dutch Church, on 5th-av., corner of 21st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3½ o'clock.

PREACHING IN WILLETT-ST. M. E. CHURCH on SUNDAY, at 10½, by Rev. DANIEL WISE, D. D.; at 3 P. M. by Rev. DANIEL CURRY, D. D., and at 7½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. W. MCALLISTER.

REV. ROBERT LOWRY WILL PREACH in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, the 25th, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

PREACHING IN FRENCH—BY REV. C. MIEL on SUNDAY, (the last time of the season,) at 3½ o'clock, in the Sabbath School Room of All Souls' Church, corner of [illegible]-st. and 4th-av.; entrance on 20th-st.

AT THE TWENTIETH-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½. Sermon also in the AFTERNOON, at 3½.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Seats free. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. M. B. SMITH, of Passaic, N. J., will preach NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., east of Broadway—Rev. JAMES B. DUNN will preach on SUNDAY, May 25. Services at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

REV. HENRY D. NORDROP WILL PREACH in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, May 25, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

PREACHING ON SUNDAY EVENING, AT 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JAMES HARPER, in Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. Scripture Psalms used.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—CORNER 4TH-av. and 22d-st. Preaching by the Pastor Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

SUNDAY, 25.—AT 7 P. M. REV. DR. RICE will preach at the Welch Presbyterian Church, East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH—CORNER DE KALB and Portland avs., Brooklyn. Rev. THOS. F. CORNELL, Jr., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A CONVENTION IN BEHALF OF THE INDIANS will be held in Cooper Institute, on MONDAY, May 26, at 2½ o'clock, and a grand concert will be given by LAROOQUA, the Indian songstress, at the same place, in the EVENING. The representatives of the Press and the Pulpit are invited to take their place on the platform. Tickets for the concert at the door, 25 cents, or six for $1, to aid the cause.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—REV. CHAS. C. GOSS, of the New-York Christian Alliance, will preach in the new Independent Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and Rev. H. MATTISON, the Pastor, at 7½ P. M. Stated services by the Pastor every Sunday, at the above hours, whether advertised or not. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

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MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place.—Rev. J. B. FLAGG, Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. E. P. HISCOX, D. D., WILL DELIVER a discourse commemorative of the life and character of the late Austin B. Smith, on SUNDAY MORNING, in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church.

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PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS. —First class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $175 to $300.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $15, $50, $75, $100, $175, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TWENTY ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL BUILDing sites in the suburbs of a prominent Western city for sale or exchanged for a small farm within 100 miles of New-York, or would take such a place on lease with privilege of purchasing, and immediately commence desirable improvements. Address B. W., Box No. 142 *Times* Office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The first-class, elegant residence, No. 39 East 19th-st. The house is full-sized, with a two-story extended back building, dining-room, &c. Will be rented for six or twelve months. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Will be sold at a bargain and on reasonable terms.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR ACRES OF land within twenty miles of this City, two lots on 5th-st., located near Columbia College. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York Post-office.

## REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST., to No. 12 Park place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMBERS-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 43 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL.—DANIEL LORD, DANIEL D. LORD, HENRY DAY & GEORGE D. F. LORD, have removed to Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

## MACHINERY, &C.

IRON SCREW LATHE.—A LARGE IRON Screw Lathe 25 feet long, will take in 5 feet or more, will be sold cheap if applied for soon, to WM. FOLTON, Trenton, N. J.

## STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing, or as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing, or would take care of children and sew. Apply, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 52 West 21st-st., to whom she refers.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid by a respectable young woman, who will assist in the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; has the best references. Call at No. 211 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 264 East 9th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. —Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to go with a family in the country for the Summer; can be seen at her present employer's until engaged. Call at No. 14 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. —A respectable woman wishes to get a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a neat shirtmaker; would be willing to attend to children, or assist with anything through the house; a quiet home more an object than wages. Call at No. 119 9th-av., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to see to children; has lived with her present employer five years, and will be well recommended as a valuable and faithful help. Apply at No. 22 Mansfield-place, (West 51st-st.,) between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS. —A Protestant American young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family. City reference given if required. Call, for two days, at No. 83 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 119 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as first-rate cook, and to help with the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 88 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands soup, meats, game, pastry, jellies cake, bread; will go any distance in the country; can be seen for two days, at No. 115 24th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; one that understands her business in all its branches, and can give good City reference. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who perfectly understands her business; she does not wish to go in the country. Call at her present employer's, No. 13 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A woman, as cook; one who understands all kinds of cooking, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 165 East 11th-st., near Avenue A.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; she fully understands her business and can give good City reference. Call at No. 496 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a very trustworthy and competent girl; is a good cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork; has eight years' reference. Can be seen for two days, in her present place, No. 214 Livingston-st., between Bond and Nevins sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable, steady, young woman, with good reference, desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer, a good cook and baker, and willing and obliging. Also, a nice, tidy girl as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 378 6th av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron; best City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress; perfectly understands cutting and fitting, and is accustomed to wait on ladies. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 East 14th-st., where she has lived eight years.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDow lady, middle-aged, and of much experience, is desirous of undertaking the charge of the household affairs of a private family, or would superintend the domestic arrangements of a first-class boarding-school or ladies' seminary. Can furnish the most respectable testimonials. Address G. A. E., Post-office, Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a highly respectable middle-aged American widow lady, from the country; she is perfectly familiar with all branches of housekeeping; is fond of children; she will do her best to please; not afraid of work, and having the total management of the house. Address for three days Mrs. C., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A LAdy, a situation as housekeeper; she is fully competent, and would have no objection to go in the country, to keep house for a gentleman preferred; or she would travel with a family. Apply at No. 115 West 26th-st., back room, first floor. Can be seen for three days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families; has no objection to go in the country. Apply at 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISHWOMAN, A PROTestant, wishes a situation as infant's nurse; is competent to take entire charge of an infant or children; is a good sewer; has no objections to travel; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 368 6th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUation wanted by a young girl, in a private family, to take care of children or to do chamberwork, and sew if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country; wages not so much an object as a home. Can be seen at No. 352 6th-av., private door, next to milliner's.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID —Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as seamstress and chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

GREAT EASTERN.—A LADY, SPEAKING French, Italian, English and Spanish, wishes to travel to Europe as interpreter, governess or useful friend to ladies. Is highly recommended, and could pay half her passage. Address EUROPE, No. 32 East 14th-st.

### MALES.

AS HOTEL CLERK.—A HOTEL CLERK wants a situation; has been engaged as such for a number of years, in the Western States; best of City and Western reference given. Address H. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, BY an experienced man, a situation as shipping or outdoor clerk, porter, or in any capacity where his services may be required; good references given. Call or address P. L. T., No. 175½ Elm-st., near Broome.

AS CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, BY A young man, a situation as clerk, or in any capacity in which he can be useful; has recommendations from his last employers, and is willing to work for a moderate compensation. Address D. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, in some private family, by one who thoroughly understands his business; would assist in a garden or take care of a cow; has three years' reference from his late employer; City or country. Address P. L., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a sober, honest, industrious man; is a careful, steady driver; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; can procure the best reference; would have no objections to the country. Address J. K., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable man; one who perfectly understands his business; is an excellent driver and an experienced groom; will be found willing and obliging; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business, and has lived five years in his last place; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for two days, J. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office. The best of reference given.

AS FARMER.—A PRACTICAL FARMER, SINgle man, American, wants a situation as foreman on some good place; is handy with tools; can do the most of the repairs required on a place; a common laborer's situation not wanted. Good City reference. Address M. G., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER—COOK.—WANTED, SITUAtions by a man and wife, Protestants; no incumbrance, he as gardener, she as cook or dairywoman; the best of recommendations; or would take charge of a farm. Call on or address GARDENER, at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st.

WANTED—THE POSITION OF SEXTON, BY A young man, strictly temperate and fully competent to perform the duties; is at present holding the position, where he has been for several years, giving entire satisfaction. A Presbyterian Church preferred. Address SEXTON, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

## HOTELS.

IRVING HOUSE, NEW-YORK—BROADWAY and 12th-st. Entrance on 12th-st. This house is now open for the accommodation of families and transient guests, and will be conducted upon the European plan. There is a good restaurant in the house for the use of the guests, also, a large dining, lunch and oyster room, in the basement. Entrance, No. 825 Broadway.
GEO. W. HUNT, CHAS. W. NASH, } Proprietors.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, in a small quiet family residing in 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address D. N., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with first-class board; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Apply at No. 58 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry. References exchanged.

UNFURNISHED ROOM WANTED.—A young man wishes an unfurnished room, with gas, in a private house not above 14th-st. Breakfast and dinner at 6. Address, stating terms, which must be low, J., care of R. G. H., No. 31 Pine-st., for two days.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS ON the second floor, to let, to a gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen, with or without board; house has gas, bath, &c., and is very pleasantly and conveniently located; family private. Inquire at No. 55 Jane-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A LARGE, WELL furnished room, for a gentleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, with board in a private family. The location is unsurpassed, and within three minutes' of either ferry. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, WITH two large closets adjoining, suitable for one or two gentlemen, to let in a private French family. Good reference given and required. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 49 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 43 Walker-st., west of Broadway, New-York.
WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

TO LET—A NICE FURNISHED ROOM IN A private house, with or without board, at No. 27 Bayard-st., between the Bowery and Chrystie-st.

NO. 58 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET. —Family single. Gentlemen can obtain desirable board. References required.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD—OR AN OLD-FASHIONED cottage, with furniture, to let for the season.—It is pleasantly situated at Matteawan, Dutchess County, about one mile from depot at Fishkill Landing, on high ground, well shaded, a variety of fruit. House contains 4 rooms on first floor and 4 on second. A family desiring private board, can be accommodated. Inquire of A. C. JONES, No. 335 Broadway; or E. S. POTTER, No. 93 South-st.

A FRENCH FAMILY, RESIDING AT ¾ of an hour's ride from the City, can accommodate with board for the season a small family; the table is served in the French style. Situation very healthy, with plenty of shade trees. Lessons in French if desired. References exchanged. For particulars, inquire of A. BOURLIER, No. 895 Broadway.

VERY DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD AT Cornwall, on the Hudson. Applicants will please address LOCUST GROVE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. References, Rev. Dr. Cressey, Newburgh; S. W. Fullerton, Esq., Newburgh; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Gen. Geo. P. Morris, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AGENCY.—FARMERS and others desiring boarders for the Summer, can be supplied by addressing J. PETET & CO., No. 106 Orange-st., Brooklyn, with details as to accommodations, location, &c. We have now on our books some thirty applications for board. Price of registering, $1.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, FOR A GENtleman, wife, three small children and nurse, within an hour's time of New-York; would prefer a farm-house; must be in a high and healthy location, and free from salt water influences. Address R, box No. 3,217 Post-office, stating terms, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO FAMILIES CAN OBtain excellent board at Riverdale; the place is very handsome; 35 acres of land, well shaded; 15 minutes' walk from the dépôt, on the Hudson; 14 miles from the City; plenty of fruit and vegetables. Address C. X., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing; two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal springs. Address H. E., Box No. 4,086 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PHYSICIAN'S HOUSE pleasantly situated at Newtown, L. I. Cars to New-York every hour. Terms moderate. The highest references given and required. Address Dr. A. B. M., Post-office, Newtown, L. I.

BOARDING.—TWO OR MORE FAMILIES CAN be furnished with good board, at a moderate rate, in a country farm-house, a few miles from New-York. Address A. F. P., No. 325 4th-st., New-York.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that they have rented the Ocean House for the season, and will open it for the reception of guests in the latter part of June.

The appointments of the house, which are unsurpassed by those of any watering-place hotel in the country, combined with the confidence which the undersigned flatter themselves they have gained during their long experience in the business, render it unnecessary to enter into details.

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH would simply say that they intend to keep the Hotel in every respect first-class, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed.

A plan of the house can be seen and rooms engaged at the Clarendon Hotel. KERNER & BIRCH.
CLARENDON HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1862.

LAKE HOPATCONG HOTEL.—LAKE HOPatcong, Morris County, N. J. ARMSTRONG & McNEELY, Proprietors. This popular Summer resort possesses great and peculiar attractions to parties desiring a quiet and pleasant retreat from the dust and heat of the City, where may be enjoyed the sports of rowing, sailing, fishing and hunting in their fullest extent; two and a half hours' ride from New York by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st., to Drakeville Station. Stages will be in waiting to convey passengers to the house. Post-office address, Drakeville, Morris County, N. J.
V. M. ARMSTRONG.
WM. M. McNEELY.

MANSION HOUSE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS., OPEN AND READY TO RECEIVE COMPANY.—Having refurnished several rooms and connected a very much needed attraction, a gymnasium and bowling-alleys, I am happy to say the old Mansion House is in better condition to receive visitors than ever before. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of historical interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive. Northampton is five hours' ride from New-York. Communication three times per day by railroad.
WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.
NORTHAMPTON, May 17, 1862.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, CLIFFWOOD, N. J.—Will be opened June 1, for the reception of permanent and transient guests. The above place is accessible by the Keyport boat, foot of Robinson-st., N. Y. Communication by letter will be promptly attended to.
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, free from dust and other annoyances, with first-class hotel accommodations, at Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Massachusetts. Prices consistent with the times.

## HELP WANTED.

A CANVASSER, &c.—WANTED, A LADY, OF superior qualifications as a canvasser and saleswoman; is wanted to fill a highly respectable position. Call at second house on Quincy-st., east of Nostrand-av., Brooklyn, or address Box No. 1,235 Post-office, New-York.

A DRUMMER.—WANTED, A GOOD DRUMmer, for the U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*. Apply on board, at the Navy-yard.

A GROOM.—WANTED, AN ENGLISH OR Scotch groom; must be a Protestant. Apply to GEO. MURRAY, No. 33 East 13th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl to do housework. Apply at No. 55 Broome-st. Wages $3 a month.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, AS LAUNDRESS, a smart woman, who understands French fluting, and who is accustomed to take the entire charge of a laundry; English or Welsh preferred. Apply at No. 1 East 18th-st., southeast corner of 5th-av., from 11 to 1 o'clock.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN IN A wholesale dry-goods store. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

A SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a young woman as seamstress and dressmaker, in a small private family. Apply to No. 20 West 13th-st., before 12 o'clock A. M.

AGENTS, REMEMBER, RICHARDS & CO. have more new and better selling articles than any other house in the United States. Remember, our agents are making $150 per month. P. S.—Small capital required. Call or address RICHARDS & CO., No. 438 Broadway, New-York.

PROTESTANT GIRLS WANTED.—TWO faithful, willing girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid, &c. No. 73 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

PLATE PRINTERS WANTED—APPLY TO the National Bank Note Company, No. 1 Wall-st., New York, with reference as to character and ability.

## SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of F. H. DIAMOND, 5?8 Broadway.

## SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 112 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

CHOICE RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON. —FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Situate on the old post road, half a mile from the Hudson River Railroad Station at Scarborough, between Tarrytown and Sing Sing; house large, new and very superior; out-buildings to correspond in full complement; seven acres ground in lawn, garden, orchard and vineyard; fruit and shade trees of the choicest quality in great abundance; water in every form, even to running brooks; situation and prospect one of the most beautiful along the valley of the Hudson, and everything to render a place acceptable and complete as a first-class Summer and Winter residence. The price is low and terms liberal. Very seldom has property of this character been sold so cheap anywhere in the County of Westchester. For full satisfaction apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, FOR SALE—Two miles from Lenox, Mass., on Lake Mackeenac, (a beautiful sheet of water.) The house is a large and handsome farm-house, quite new and well furnished. It is well adapted for a hotel or boarding-house, being large and commodious. Out-buildings numerous and good. There are 55 acres of land, handsomely laid out, with an abundance of fruit and shade trees. Lenox is chiefly a farming town, but the attractive scenery has made it the favorite retreat of genius, both native and foreign. This place kept as a fashionable boarding residence, would be constantly well filled with the best families. It is in the near vicinity of Aspinwall, Sedgwick, Fanny Kemble, and many others. Price low. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with 35 acres of land, in Pawlings, Dutchess County, 2½ hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the dépôt. On the farm is a new and commodious house, (16 rooms,) with modern improvements and suitable out-buildings; good water near the door; a great variety of fruit, viz. apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, several different varieties of grapes, &c.; with an abundance of shade and ornamental trees; a fine garden, and the location for health and comfort is unsurpassed. The place will be sold cheap, and with all, or any portion of the land desired. Terms easy. For particulars apply to WILLIAM KIRBY, No. 370 4th-av., or address J. B. DUTCHER, Pawlings, Dutchess County, N. Y.

A SMALL PLACE FOR SALE ON THE Hudson, 29 miles from New-York, intermediate between two stations of the Hudson River Railroad, about three-fourths of a mile from either; has a house with a dozen rooms, a barn, and about 1½ acres of excellent land, choice fruit and shade, and plenty of them, water fit for the drink of the gods, and a location admirably chosen, very beautifully overlooking the river and its shores for 30 or 40 miles of its course. Price, $6,500. Terms liberal; and scarcely a healthier or a cheaper place to be found in all Westchester County. If a man would see good days, and live harmoniously with his wife, let him get her such a place as this. C. G. PRATT, 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

TO LET—FOUR GOOD COUNTRY HOUSES, near to each other, on an estate of nearly a thousand acres; mountain scenery, and near the City; air and water of the purest, and positively no mosquitoes or fever and ague. They will be let at a nominal rental, (with what land is required,) for this Summer or year. Houses all new. Refer to JNO. D. SHERWOOD, Esq., Trinity Buildings, Room No. 84, or E. A. STANSBURY, Esq., Secretary Metropolitan Insurance Company, No. 108 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT IN THE HIGHLANDS ON THE HUDSON, FOR SALE—Situated at Cornwall, near Newburgh; unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty of scenery on the river. There is a handsome dwelling house with everything complete—all the necessary outbuildings, &c.; there are 15 acres of fine and handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, &c.; several hundred bearing fruit trees. All the furniture, horses, &c., would be sold if desired. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the dépôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN WESTchester County, 30 miles from the City, half a mile from dépôt of the Harlem Railroad, and six miles from Tarrytown. A large house, stable, &c.; one and a half acres of land, in fine order, with plenty of fruit and shade trees. Ready for immediate occupancy, with or without the furniture. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUtiful residence in Westchester County, near White Plains; large new house, 40x45, two-story, attic and wing, carriage-house and barn, all in complete order; 34 acres of choice land, abundance of fruit, fine garden all made; near the dépôt. Will be let low if applied for soon.
JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 162 Wall-st.

TO LET—ON THE NORTH SHORE OF STATEN Island, a very desirable furnished cottage, pleasantly located, five minutes' walk from the ferry, with a good stable, a large garden, already planted, and plenty of fruit and shade trees. Rent, $450 to 1st of May next. Apply to THOMAS HALSTEAD, No. 69 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—FIVE minutes' walk from the dépôt, a modern built cottage house, containing twelve rooms, with hot and cold water, with gas pipe throughout. A good garden spot, three-quarters of an acre. Inquire of WM. STILES, near the dépôt, or BENJ. WILLIAMS, No. 139 Morris-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A dwelling-house, stable, and five acres of land in Greenburgh, Westchester Co., distant about one mile south from the Hastings depot of the Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 112 Broadway or No. 3½ Boorman-place, West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—TO LET, FURnished, a large house, situated on the water, at Pelham, Westchester County; ice-house filled, stable, vegetables, milk, &c.; accessible by railroad cars or steamboat. Rent $200 per month. Apply to C. H. DE LUZE, No. 60 Murray-st., up stairs.

TO LET—"ROBINS NEST," CONSISTING OF house, barn and 21 acres well watered; a fertile garden and peach orchard in full blossom, and a variety of other fruit; situated near to church, school and dépôt; distant from New-York 20 miles. Inquire of Mrs. JANE ROLFE, at Summit Seminary, Summit, New-Jersey.

A PLEASANT PLACE IN NEW-CANAAN, Conn.; house, barn, &c., (new,) with two acres, fruit-trees, fine garden, two wells, beautiful location, eighteen acres adjoining, if wanted. Price, $3,000. Call at No. 236 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Piano Rooms.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A PRETTY COTtage (8 rooms) in Irvington, one hour from New-York, on Main-av., four or five minutes from the dépôt; fine view of Hudson River. Rent low. Terms accommodating. Apply at Mr. BONDY'S, No. 71 William-st.

TO LET—AT THROGG'S NECK, THE BEAUTIful country seat of the late D. L. Lawrence, with fine water front and every convenience. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 83 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON, Receiver.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the dépôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE AT WHITESTONE POINT, L. I., partly furnished, with two acres of land, stable, &c. Possession given immediately. Price $425. Apply to JOSEPH T. MOORE, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO SMALL COTtages, situated on Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn. For particulars apply to G. H. WHITE, Rose Hill Seminary.

## FARMS.

FOR SALE.—HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR sale at auction, by order of the Surrogate, being the late residence of Roswell Reed, deceased, at Coxsackie, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres; is in very fine order, and highly cultivated; has an extensive river-front and wharf, with two farm houses, which, with the outbuildings, are all new, and built in the most thorough and improved manner; the orchards are large, and a part of the soil is unsurpassed for grapes, fruit, &c. The location is perfectly healthy, with beautiful river and mountain views; communication by cars and steamboat with New-York and Albany six times daily. The premises possess superior attractions for a gentleman's country-seat, or for an agriculturist, combined with the cultivation of grapes, fruits, &c., and for conveniences and advantages is equal to any farm in the State. The sale will take place on the farm, on the 1st day of July, at 12 o'clock, and will be sold without reserve or postponement, to close the estate. Ten or twelve thousand dollars can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. Possession on the day of sale. Ezra Fitch, Esq., on the adjoining farm, will show the premises, boundary lines, &c.
ALMET REED,
PETER A. VAN BERGEN,
Administrators, No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMproved city property, a valuable farm of 100 acres, upon the east bank of the Hudson River, Dutchess County, south of Poughkeepsie, ⅜ of a mile from railroad station and steamboat landing. Land in a high state of cultivation, buildings plain, but comfortable; susceptible of being divided into two or more country seats, each having fine river views. For particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE —Beautifully situated on the Highlands of Navesink; with a half mile of water-front on the Lower Bay, 120 acres; price asked $150 an acre. This is a very desirable property for investment or for a gentleman's residence. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FARM WANTED FOR CASH—ABOUT 50 TO [illegible] acres good productive land, with good buildings, within three or four hours' ride from New-York. Answers, to insure attention, should give full particulars, how accessible and lowest cash price. Principals only will address W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 30 Pine-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
MORTGAGE SALE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom,
No. 15[illegible] BROADWAY.

A large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, centre tables, French plate mirrors, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcases, enameled bedroom suites, dressing bureaus, French bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, commodes, sewing stands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, paillasses, toilet set, gas chandeliers, lounges, sofas, extension tables, chairs, rockers, buffets, dining chairs, shades, hall racks and chairs, china, &c.
To be positively sold to satisfy a mortgage.
C. J. MORRIS, Mortgagee.
ALSO.
Two elegant rosewood piano fortes.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
May 26, 27 and 28, at 6 o'clock.
COINS AND MEDALS—Being the entire cabinet of Mr. Wm. A. Lilliendahl, and probably the choicest collection that has ever been offered, at public sale, in this country. For particulars see catalogue. The pieces will be on exhibition, each day of the sale, until 4 o'clock.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 24, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, moved to our store for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets; elegantly carved rosewood suites, covered in crimson and green brocatel; carved rosewood marble-top centre and side tables; mahogany do.; elegant gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, gilt cornices, marble slabs and brackets; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; mahogany washstands, with marble tops; oval gilt frame French plate mirrors, elegantly painted and enameled cottage suites; hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, feather beds, blankets, rosewood marble-top hat stands, rosewood marble-top etagere, mahogany chairs in haircloth, blackwalnut do. in do.; mahogany, blackwalnut and oak office desks; oak library, dining-room suite in green reps., silverplated stair-rods, blackwalnut and oak cane-seat arm-chairs, &c. Also, revolvers, gold-lined snuff-box, box telescopes, &c. Also, three cameras, with lens. Together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, &c.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at the southeast corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st., an assortment of household furniture, &c., (removed for convenience of sale,) consisting in part of rosewood sofas, tête-à-tête, &c.; chairs in two colored brocatel and crimson reps, mahogany extension table, marble-top sideboard with mirrors, satinwood, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, paillasses, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, cribs, mirrors, dining tables, mahogany dining-chairs in morocco, black walnut and iron hall-chairs, lace curtains, cornices, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, chandeliers, &c. Also, a small lot of kitchen utensils. Also, 16 oak and black walnut extension tables. Catalogues on Monday, 26th inst., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
TENNESSEE TABLE LANDS AT AUCTION—FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, to the highest bidder, 5,000 acres of table lands, in Marion County, Tenn., about 35 miles from Jasper, the County town, at which place there is a station of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. There are strong indications of coal and iron ore on these lands; two roads pass through them—one a turnpike. There are numerous streams of water on these lands. The sale is to settle certain interests, and will be absolute. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 12 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
ONE SHARE OF THE TONTINE COFFEE-HOUSE AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 27, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
One share or interest in the Tontine Coffee-House property. The nominees now surviving are twenty-seven in number, and by the terms of the trust under which the property is held it is to be divided when there are seven survivors. The property is worth upwards of $100,000; the last dividend was $195 per share. For further particulars apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 24, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., the entire balance of a jobber's stock of wines, liquors, cigars, small stores, &c., consisting of fine old brandies, whiskys, gins, sherry, and port wines, champagnes, &c., in casks, cases, and bottles; also, preserves, catsups, extracts, coffee, prunes, &c.; also, 50,000 cigars, of various brands. The above are guaranteed as per sample in every respect, and will be sold without reserve.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—THE STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of hardware and fixtures at store No. 501 Hudson-st., and two horses and wagons, etc., will be sold at auction at said store on the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. E. STEWART, Receiver.
MAY 22, 1862.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa-beds, tables, chairs, washstands, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, hair-mattresses, feather beds, wardrobes, wood and willow ware.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at his Salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, &C.

## TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET.—THE STORE FLOORS, FIRST FLOORS above, and basements of the elegant iron-front buildings Nos. 254 and 256 Canal-st., corner of Elm. They are connected by archways, making a front on Canal-st. of 50 feet, and will be let all together, or in parts to suit. Now open from 9 till 4. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

HAVE YOU PROPERTY TO LET?—HAVE you property for sale? Make J. POST, No. 307 Broadway, your agent. He advertises in his publication without cost. Ten thousand copies to be circulated in a few days. Usual commissions only.

TO LET—FOR DINING-ROOM AND RESTAURANT, in Spring-st., opposite the Market, a good location for dining saloon. Building 4 stories and basement; will be let low to a responsible party. Apply at No. 94 Duane st., in the basement.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF BRICK HOUSE, No. 90 Middagh-st., near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, consisting of kitchen, dining room, two parlors and one room on third floor, all in good order; gas, water, &c. Rent low to a small family.

TO LET—A NEAT, NEW HOUSE, THREE-STORY, basement and cellar, brick, on 51st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, &c.; rent low; for two years, if desired; possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET.
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted and suited for manufacturing purposes. No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers-slip.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET —Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

CANAL-STREET—STORES NOS. 305 AND 307 Canal st. will be let at a low figure for one or two years. Apply to J. CRAM, No. 50 Union-square.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

## FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE RESIDENCE of a family going to Europe, in the vicinity of 5th-av. and Union-square. A four-story double house, elegantly furnished, and complete with every modern convenience. Will be let to a private family for one or more years. An application from a first-class private boarding-house would be entertained. A fine stable can be had with the house if desired.
ALSO,
A superior pair of coach horses, bay, with long tails, very stylish; perfect in all respects; together with coach, barouche, harness, &c. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED—"Cedar Cliff," situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, between the residences of Messrs. Cunard and Duncan. This house has been constantly occupied as a Summer and Winter residence, has every convenience, ice-house filled, and garden planted, and plenty of choice fruit in season. "Cedar Cliff" is one of the most charming marine residences in the neighborhood of New-York. For particulars, apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 88 Beaver-st.

TO LET, IN THE COUNTRY—A FURNISHed house, with barn and garden attached, to rent for the Summer, in the pleasant town of Northampton, Mass., within three minutes' walk of railroad dépôt. For particulars address H. S., Box 100, Northampton Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED.—A DESIRABLE country residence at Glen Cove, L. I.; easy access; fine shade trees, plenty of fruit, and every way desirable; perfectly healthy and salubrious. Apply to WM. F. REED, No. 166 Fulton-st., N. Y.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence, with coach-house, orchard, grounds, &c., one mile from the Hudson River Railroad Station at Hastings. Apply to L. H. PEYNOLET, North River Bank building, corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON BROOKLYN Heights, to a private family; part of the rent would be taken in board by the gentleman and his wife, who own the house. Address L. M., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

## FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 170 BROADWAY, New-York, May 19, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, June 2, 1862. POLLS OPEN FROM 12 M., TO 1 P. M. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

M. C. MORGAN
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.

United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.

DATED AT UTICA, May 15, 1862.
EDWARD A. WETMORE,
Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depôt Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 88 WALL-ST., New-York, May 13, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have, this day, declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 23d inst.

The transfer books will close on 15th inst., and reopen on 26th inst. By order of the Board.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.
W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M. to that date. By order of the Board of Directors. W. BEMENT, Treas.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co. have this day declared an interest dividend of 7 (seven) per cent., dating from the issue of the certificates (Feb. 15, 1861,) to the 1st of June, 1862, and payable on the 2d of June. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES ISsued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, may learn something of interest to them by applying to the Trustees of the creditors of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman,
No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9
N. A. COUDREY, Sec'y, No. 29 William-st., Room No. 4

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 2d day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. By order of the Board. ANDREW J. SMITH, Sec'y.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 14,782 FOR FIFTY shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company Stock having been lost, all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, the Company having been notified to stop the transfer.
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1862.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO LEAVES for England and Scotland about the 1st of June next, will undertake to transact such business as may be intrusted to his care; can give the best of references. Address F. C., Box No. 1,590 Post-office.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 13, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo. R. BUCK, Cashier.

$75,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, on first-class City improved property, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 66 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

WANTED—A TEAM OF HORSES FOR DOWN town truck work. Address, stating age, size, price, &c., D., Box No. 2,307 New-York Post-office.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

## PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO
NO. 29 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 38 FEET, TO LET at No. 69 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for molding; rent low. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

## FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

## AGRICULTURAL.

PLANTS! PLANTS!
A splendid collection of verbenas, roses, and all other bedding-out plants, for sale by WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, corner 29th st. and Broadway. Bouquets and baskets of flowers, as usual.

GUANO FOR SALE.—FIFTY BARRELS WILL be sold for storage account, on May 27, 1862, if not paid previous to that time by owners.
W. R. FINCH, Avenue A and 23d-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

## PROPOSALS.

### COAL.

Written proposals will be received until the 24th inst., for the delivery on the north wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities and qualities of White Ash Coal, clean:

600 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) Locust Mountain, steamboat size.

Also,
750 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) egg size,
300 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) stove size,
of either Beaver Mountain, Buck Mountain or Baltimore Vein, Wyoming.

Price of each stated separately.

Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming districts at the West Point wharf from canal boats which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, *via* the Schuylkill and Delaware and Raritan Canals.

More than the ordinary facilities for unloading will be furnished. The coal to be delivered between the 1st of June and the 24th of August next.
EDWARD C. BOYNTON,
Captain and Quartermaster Military Academy.
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ P. M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.: Flagging and reflagging the sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, and in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; regulating and grading Forty-fourth-street, from the First to the Third avenue; repairing and reglazing the public lamps for one year; furnishing one thousand five hundred gas lamps; building two new steam fire-engines, for Hose Company No. 52 and Engine Company No. 9; building new hand-engine for Engine Company No. 35; building two new tenders for use of Engine Companies Nos. 42 and 2; building new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 6; building new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 4; building new houses for each of the following Companies, viz.: Engine Company No. 48, Hose Company No. 39, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, and Hose Company No. 1; alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 33; repairing pier No. 29, North River, and furnishing a Stand of Colors for the Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated, Street Department, New-York, May 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (6) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to [Signed,] A. BOYD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing 1st June, 1862, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 12 o'clock M. on the 21st inst. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks excluded,) and to be delivered at Fort Columbus at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Two securities of $5,000 each will be required for the faithful fulfillment of the contract. Proposals will be addressed to First Lieut. B. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids which he deems extravagant or on doubtful securities.
B. B. CHILDS,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;
First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets;
Seventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; and
Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to No. 404 Cherry-street.

Blank forms for bids, and all necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Stop-Cocks and Hydrants," will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, May 28, 1862,

For the supply of twelve-inch, six-inch and four-inch stop-cocks; and

Of Fire-Hydrants for the use of this Department.

Specifications for the same, and blank forms for the proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 13, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS (indorsed "Proposals for Receiving Basins, &c.,") will be received at this office until Monday, May 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at which hour the bids will be opened.

For the construction of certain Receiving Basins and Culverts, made necessary by the grading of Chambers-street and James-slip, between Chatham-street and East River.

For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., No. 25 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, May 20, 1862.
THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO PURCHASE, for the service of the United States, fifteen hundred (1,500) cavalry horses; the horses to be at least six, and under nine years of age, from 15 to 15½ hands high, and sound in all respects. Mares excluded. The horses to be exhibited for inspection at such place or places as may be designated by the undersigned, and the purchase of them to commence within seven (7) days from date. Any information as to place of inspection, &c., can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
HENRY C. HODGES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1862.
PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to furnish thirty thousand (30,000) Flannel Sack Coats or Blouses, unlined, of the army pattern, to be made of any standard (Indigo blue wool, dyed,) twilled flannel, weighing five ounces to the yard of twenty-seven inches, subject to the usual inspection. Proposals will state how soon the sack coats can be delivered, as they are wanted at the earliest possible time.
G. H. CROSSMAN,
Dy. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

Bids for any portion of the above will be received.

## STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer,
MARY POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON,
will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Rondout at 5½, Poughkeepsie at 6½, and Newburgh at 7¼ A. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA, leaves foot of Harrison-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 9¾ A. M., 3¼ and 4½ P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily (without exception) for Peekskill, and intermediate landings, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT will resume her trips to Bridgeport on TUESDAY, May 27, leaving daily at 12 o'clock noon, from Peck-slip, pier No. 26 E. R. Freight taken.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., stopping at 30th-st.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

HIGHLY SCENTED
AMERICAN
TOOTH POWDER

THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1862.
DR. AMOS JOHNSON, No. 73 East 12th-st., New-York:
SIR: The case containing your far-famed TOOTH-POWDER has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath, and whitening the teeth.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. LINCOLN.

For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by Dr. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 163 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—NELSON SMITH, Receiver, &c., vs. SAMUEL BALDWIN et al.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, in the above-entitled action, I will expose to sale, on the 31st day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 5½ Pine-st., in the City of New-York, by PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer, a lot of gold and silver watches, lot of rubies, emeralds, opals, sleeve buttons, lot of Mosaic and Etruscan jewelry.

Also, the following notes:

4 notes of Wm. Owen, dated 1859 and 1860, for $156 88, $150, $220, $222 94.
3 notes of Eug. Michot, dated 13th September, 1860, at 4, 6 and 8 months, $40, $40, $45.
1 note of Michot & Bro., dated 16th July, 1857, at 6 months, for $269.
7 notes of Morse & Voorhees, dated 1855, 1856, for $515 16, $174 35, $198, $248, $174, $515 16, $515 18.
3 notes of Wm. H. Toler, dated 27th May, 1856, at 4, 5 and 6 months, $118, $200, $200.
3 notes of C. H. Ganbert, dated 29th May, 1857, at 5, 6 and 7 months, $541 each.
4 notes of Saml. W. Pepper, dated 14th Feb., 1859, at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, $50 each.
2 notes of James F. Pitkin, dated 6th Jan., 1859, at 1 and 3 years, for $300 and $314 90.
3 notes of P. McCaffray, dated 1st Nov., 1859, at 4, 6 and 7 months, for $58 25 each.
2 notes of Thos. Davis, dated 1st Nov., 1857, at 6 months, for $104 and $175.
2 notes of Leach & Bennett, dated 21st June, 1857, at 5 and 7 months, for $118 25 each.
1 note of F. Zersee & Co., dated 7th April, 1859, at 5 months, for $167 96.
1 note of H. S. Baldwin, dated 1st May, 1859, at 1 day, for $700.
1 note of And. J. Fuller, dated 1st Feb., 1859, at 6 months, for $245 91.
1 note of M. H. Chambers, dated 17th May, 1859, at 2 years, for $235 50.
1 note of C. H. Ganbert & Co., dated 20th May, 1857, at 6 months, for $541.
1 note of J. W. Warren, dated 20th Jan., 1860, at 4 months, for $95.
2 notes of R. Folsom, dated July and Sept., 1857, at 6 months, for $295 and $123.
2 notes of C. E. Cooke, dated 14th Jan., 1858, at 3 and 4 months, for $107 06 and $107 35.
3 notes of James Fenno dated 23d July, 1851, at 4, 5 and 6 months, for $200, $200, $207.
2 notes of Franklin Roberts, dated April and May, 1853, at 9 months, for $370 11 and $364 74.
2 notes of E. T. Nichols, dated 13th Sept., 1856, at 5 and 7 months, for $1,000 each.
5 notes of W. C. Smith, dated 18th April 1857, at 4, 9, 10, 11 and 12 months, for $266 61 each.
5 notes of Edward Gilpin, dated 1848, for $56 50, $55 25, $75, $75, and $200.
3 notes of C. A. Harvey, dated 15th May, 1856, at 6, 12 and 18 months, for $73 29 each.
2 notes of M. M. Laurence, dated 1849 and 1852, for $67 45, $53 75.
2 notes of Austin M. Ward, dated 15th Nov., 1855, at 5 and 7 months, for $213 each.
3 notes of J. Fuytel, dated 1854, for $266 85, $190 69, $190 69.
3 notes of Henry Bosworth, dated 12th March, 1856, at 4, 5 and 6 months, for $399 38, $399 38, $400 34.
1 note of George W. Myers, dated 31st March, 1851, at 7 months, for $123.
1 note of Brian Newall, dated 29th July, 1853, at 4 months, for $598 50.
1 note of P. N. Gellatly, dated 4th May, 1858, due bill for $12.
1 note of A. Robertson, dated 19th Oct., 1849, at 7 mos., for $65 77.
1 note of H. C. Nash, dated 5th March, 1854, at 7 mos., for $90.
1 note of C. A. Brown, dated 6th March, 1854, at 4 mos., for $297.
1 note of Ed. Turk, dated 1st Oct., 1854, at 4 mos., for $213 71.
1 note of B. B. Phillips, dated 29th Nov., 1848, at 3 mos., for $74.
1 note of F. Grascland, dated 9th May, 1848, due bill, for $15.
3 notes of E. A. Tyler, dated April and Sept., 1860, at 7, 8 and 6 mos., for $412 30, $414 30, $620.
1 note of Knowles & Wilkins, dated Oct. 1, 1860, at 6 mos., for $152.
1 note of H. R. Carberry, dated Sept. 10, 1860, at 6 mos., for $350 33.
2 notes of M. H. Chambers, dated April and May, 1859, at 12 mos., for $101 25, $66 75.
9 notes of Julius Walker, dated 1857, 1858, 1859, for $92 25, $135, $200, $193, $232, $198 43, $232, $233, $135.
An account against James H. Warner for a diamond pin, $190.
A judgment against Wm. Buynham, record in 4th District Court, N. O., $795 83.
A judgment against Wm. Buynham, record in same Court, for $1,591 36.

Also, one safe, one clock, desk, counting-house desk, tables, case of drawers, closet, chairs, stools, iron railing, trunk, and mirror.
NELSON SMITH,
Dated May 20, 1862. Receiver, &c.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That any persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, in this City, on the 2d day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, and at the same hour of each and every day up to and including the 12th day of June, 1862.
JOSEPH C. SKADEN, }
WILLIAM L. COLE, } Commissioners.
GILBERT PALMER, }
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1862.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River in the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 5th day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOSEPH C. SKADEN, }
WILLIAM L. COLE, } Commissioners.
GILBERT PALMER, }
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 139th and 140th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.
ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARR,
ap5-law6mS* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.
M. M. HENDRICKS, }
ALFRED TOBIAS, } Executors.
m29-law6mS* ISAAC HENDRICKS, }

## RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depôt.
GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

| LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY. | LEAVE FLUSHING. |
|---|---|
| 6 A. M., 1 P. M. | 6 A. M., 1 P. M. |
| 7 A. M., 3 P. M. | 7 A. M., 3 P. M. |
| 8 A. M., 5 P. M. | 8 A. M., 5 P. M. |
| 9 A. M., 6 P. M. | 9 A. M., 6 P. M. |
| 10½ A. M., 7 P. M. | 10 A. M., 7 P. M. |

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NOTICE.—WORCESTER AND NASHUA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—SUNDAY TRAIN TO LOWELL.—An Express Passenger train will leave Worcester every Sunday morning at 6 o'clock. New-York Passengers by the steamer CITY OF BOSTON, of the Norwich and Worcester line, can proceed to Lowell by this arrangement same as other days. Baggage checked through as usual.
C. W. BENTLEY, Sup't, Worcester.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent, New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.
On and after June 8, mail train will run on Sundays, to Yaphank, at excursion rates, leaving 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M., and return leaving Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer NAUSHON will leave Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, passenger trains will leave Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. The freight train will leave Manchester at 1 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

| FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST. |
|---|---|
| Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. | 7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M. |
| Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M. | 10:40 P. M. (Sundays included.) |

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:30 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:30 A. M., 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

## MEDICAL.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New-York.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OFfice Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND ALL ERUPTIONS of the skin, permanently cured, in a few days, by scientific treatment; remove the cause and the disease will disappear. For $1 I will guarantee a permanent cure, by external applications, that will leave the skin with a healthy glow, and without a scar. Address, in full confidence, stating the nature of the eruption, &c., Dr. CANFIELD, Roslyn, L. I.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE REstores the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutricious cracker (Davy's Ervalenta) than by any drugs. ISAAC McGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

GETTY'S LODGE NO. 11, I. O. O. F.—OUR Brother, P. G. JOHN MARRENNER, died at 5 o'clock A. M., on the 22d inst. The members of this Lodge, and the Order generally, are requested to meet at our Lodge-room in Odd Fellows' Hall, on SUNDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of the deceased from his late residence, No. 9, Rutgers-st.
CORNELIUS B. HULSART, N. G.
W. H. BERTLING, R. S. P. T.

NEW-YORK CITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. John H. Fanning, Esq., will read a paper on "School Discipline." All friends of Education are invited to attend.
ADOLPH WERNER, Secretary.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camel-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, old Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 123 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.
Miss EMELIE J. BOUGHTON will make her début at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in LA TRAVIATA, on SATURDAY EVENING, May 24, under the direction of CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Miss EMELIE J. BOUGHTON ....as.... VIOLETTA.
Mr. E. C. BOUGHTON ....as.... ALFREDO.
Mr. VINCENZO MORINO ....as.... GERMONT.

Between the second and third acts, Miss Boughton will sing the much admired song of CHERRY RIPE, in appropriate costume.

Reserved seats for sale at the Academy and at Adler's Music Store, No. 366 Fulton-st. Also, at Sibell's, No. 13 Wall-st., New-York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
To be given by the members of the
SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G.
In aid of the Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers.
Music by the
NATIONAL GUARD BAND.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 29, 1862.

Tickets, $1 each, to be had of the members of the Regiment, or of Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Asher Taylor, Esq., No. 37 Wall-st.; Ladies' Home, corner Lexington-av. and 51st-st.

N. B.—The hat and cloak room will be thrown open gratuitously.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GALA MATINEE.
OPERA.
GRAND COMBINATION PERFORMANCE.
POSITIVELY THE LAST OPERA MATINEE OF THE SEASON.
Miss KELLOGG, GOTTSCHALK, BRIGNOLI, SUSINI, MUZIO.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 24, at 1 o'clock.

The public are respectfully informed that a grand combination Matinee, embracing the best vocal and instrumental talent in the City, will be given on SATURDAY next, 24th inst., at Niblo's Saloon.

On this occasion will be performed entire, and with the same éclat as at the Academy of Music, where it was produced this season with so much success, Donizetti's delightful opera,
LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO.
Marie ............ Miss Clara Louise Kellogg
Tonio ............ Signor Brignoli
Sulpizio ............ Signor Susini

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
will sing, at the conclusion of the opera, the celebrated Clara Louise Polka, composed expressly for her by Signor Muzio.

Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
will on this occasion play
1.—Fantasia di Bravura "Jerusalem," composed by himself.
2. { A Etude of Chopin, in F minor.
{ B Valse de Chopin, in A flat.
3.—Fantasia on Ballo in Maschera, (first time) composed and performed by Gottschalk.
Musical Director and Conductor ............ Signor Muzio

Tickets $1. Seats can be secured in advance, commencing this morning, at 9 A. M., at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Sibell's, Wall-st.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIRTIETH NIGHT OF MISS BATEMAN,
To whom the voice of the Press and the general public accord the proud position of
THE FIRST ACTRESS OF THE AGE.
Her successive triumph in such parts as "Julia," "Bianca," "Juliet," and other well-known characters, are equaled only by her
NEW CREATION OF ROSA GREGORIO,
in the original drama of that name, which, with its
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY—EXQUISITE MUSIC—
PICTURESQUE EFFECTS—THRILLING TABLEAUX,
AND SPLENDID CAST, is repeated every night to
OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
Leader of the Orchestra ............ Mr. E. Mollenhauer
SATURDAY EVENING, May 24,
For the fourth time, the new Drama of
ROSA GREGORIO;
or,
THE CORSICAN VENDETTA.
ROSA GREGORIO ............ Miss BATEMAN
Albert, her husband ............ J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Antonio, her brother ............ Edwin Adams
Gregorio, father of Rosa ............ T. De Walden
Spagazzi, head of a rival family ............ J. D. Bradley
Crespo, a fisherman ............ A. H. Davenport
Marita, nurse to Rosa ............ Mrs. W. R. Blake
Yacintha, wife of Spagazzi ............ Mrs. A. Hind
Carina, Gregorio's housekeeper ............ Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
For full cast see bills of the House.
In the course of the piece a
SERENADE, SONG and CHORUS,
By O. G. Lockwood, T. B. Prendergast, W. J. Stanley, J. B. Stanley, and others.

WALLACK'S.
Begin at 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT, (SATURDAY,)
BENEFIT OF MR. BLAKE.
JOHN BULL.
Hon. Tom Shuffleton ............ Mr. Lester Wallack
Job Thornberry ............ Mr. Blake
Peregrine ............ Mr. Charles Fisher
Dennis Bulgruddery ............ Mr. Mark Smith
Dan ............ Mr. Young
Sir Warren Rochdale ............ Mr. Moore
Frank Rochdale ............ Mr. Floyd
John Bull ............ Mr. G. Holland
Mary Thornberry ............ Mrs. Hoey
Lady Caroline ............ Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Bulgruddery ............ Mrs. Vernon
MONDAY—
BENEFIT OF MISS GANNON.
(First time here,) the fine Comedy, so popular in this Company,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
TUESDAY—Fourth time,
THE ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN.
WEDNESDAY—
MR. CHARLES FISHER'S BENEFIT.
Fourth and last time of Bulwer's great Comedy of
MONEY.
In rehearsal, Everybody's Friend—Henriette—Americans in Paris—Little Treasure.

EXTRA—WALLACK'S—EXTRA.
MISS
MARY GANNON
Begs to announce to the public that her
BENEFIT
will take place on
MONDAY, May 26,
when the ever-attractive Comedy,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
will be given in the new theatre for the
FIRST TIME,
the cast embracing
THE ENTIRE STRENGTH
of this splendid company.

WALLACK'S.
Mr. BLAKE'S BENEFIT,
SATURDAY, May 24.
Coleman's standard comedy (first time in several years) of
JOHN BULL,
with a great cast.
Box book now open.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT
OF
MR. CHARLES FISHER,
WEDNESDAY, May 28.
Last night of Bulwer's great Comedy,
MONEY.
Box-book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Sixth week of the
Magnificent Operatic Spectacle of
THE ENCHANTRESS.
STELLA ............ MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.
whose superb vocalization has created a complete
FURORE OF ADMIRATION.
ANNETTI GALETTI,
the GREAT TERPSICHOREAN ARTIST of the day.
Mr. Peter Richings ............ as ............ Dr. Mathanasius.
New Scenery, Novel Mechanism,
Gorgeous Costumes, Splendid Dances,
Full Chorus, Enlarged Orchestra.
The spectacle will be produced
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Admission 50 cents; family circle 25 cents.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS,
PALACE GARDEN, 14TH-ST and 6TH-AV.
LAST WEEK OF THESE GREAT PERFORMANCES.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7,
And every Afternoon and Evening during the week,
CINDERELLA AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.
Produced for the
ESPECIAL AMUSEMENT OF THE JUVENILES.
And to introduce for the first time
Commodore FOOTE and Col. SMALL
In the characters of The Prince and Pedro,
SUPPORTED BY SEVENTY-FIVE CHILDREN.
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL.
All the Equestrian, Acrobatic and Gymnastic Stars.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
Children to afternoon entertainments, 15 cents.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!!
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

THE ALLEGHANIANS,
THE ALLEGHANIANS,
VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL PLAYERS,
Will give a Concert
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
At the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.
MATINEE—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CRACKERS.
A. KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS.—This bakery was established in 1797, and has the reputation of furnishing the most pure, delicate and healthy crackers ever offered to the public. Sold wholesale or in neat family packages, by
KING & BOULTON, Sole Agents,
No. 10 Cortlandt-st., 2d floor.

## AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
LAST DAY, POSITIVELY,
LAST DAY, POSITIVELY,
LAST DAY, POSITIVELY,
OF THE
GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW.
GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW.
GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW.
GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW.
THE EXCITEMENT STILL INCREASES!
As the close of this wonderful exhibition approaches,
THE PEOPLE ARE MORE EAGER THAN EVER
to see this splendid collection of the Canine race, and
THE MUSEUM IS CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT
by the very first families, ladies, gentlemen, and children.
REMEMBER, THIS IS THE LAST DAY.
The exhibition embraces the finest specimens of every distinct breed of dogs known, and
FOUR HUNDRED PREMIUM DOGS,
including Mr. FRANCIS BUTLER'S magnificent
GIANT SIBERIAN BLOOD-HOUND,
WHICH TOOK THE $1,000 PREMIUM.
Several of these beautiful dogs have been taught by their owners to perform many astonishing tricks—dancing, waltzing, rope skipping, &c., which they will exhibit every hour.
The Dogs will be on exhibition AT ALL HOURS,
DAY AND EVENING, from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.
All the other novelties of the Museum will also be on exhibition, including the renowned COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT! THE QUAKER OR WOODEN GUN from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va., THE GREAT LIVING WHALE, THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS, THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION, LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
The splendid Drama,
NORA CREIN
And the laughable Comedietta,
A DEAD SHOT.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND
Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10
GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW
June 3. $2,000 in premiums for finest BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS, and FAT BABIES.
☞ One Hundred Babies have already been entered for competition, and secured their certificates. That being the number limited, the lists are closed, except to a few more Fat Babies, Twins, Triplets and Quaterns.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE BEAUTIFUL AND ROMANTIC DRAMA,
SEA OF ICE,
OR
A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
With the entire company in the cast.
MISS LAURA KEENE ....as.... OGARITA
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NEW DRESSES, NEW MUSIC AND PROPERTIES.

RAREY, THE HORSE-TAMER,
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, May 27, 1862.
MR. J. S. RAREY,
THE CELEBRATED HORSE TAMER.
THREE CONSECUTIVE LECTURES,
On TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
MAY 27, 29 AND 30,
ON THE SCIENCE OF BREAKING IN AND TAMING THE WILDEST AND MOST VICIOUS HORSES.
A LEADING FEATURE
IN THE
PRESENT SERIES OF ENTERTAINMENTS,
PECULIARLY NOVEL AND INTERESTING,
Will consist of the introduction in the first lecture
OF A PERFECTLY UNBROKEN COLT.
The same animal will be presented in the succeeding lectures, demonstrating to the public the complete
PROGRESS OF THE HORSE UNDER A SERIES OF
MR. RAREY'S LESSONS,
And exhibiting the
THOROUGH EDUCATION FOR THE SADDLE IN AN
INCREDIBLY SHORT SPACE OF TIME.
Mr. J. S. RAREY begs leave respectfully to inform the public that this will be the
ONLY SERIES OF LECTURES
Which he will be able to give in New-York
DURING THE PRESENT SEASON.
Price of tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra. A few reserved seats on the platform at $2 each. The tickets will be for sale on Saturday next, at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, in Broadway; Sibell's, in Wall-st., and at the principal hotels.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open, for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. | CHINA, Capt. Anderson. |
| PERSIA, Capt. Lott. | ASIA, Capt. Cook. |
| ARABIA, Capt. Stone. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. |
| AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | CANADA, Capt. Muir. |
| AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. | NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie. |

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ............ $132
Second Cabin Passage ............ 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ............ $110
Second Cabin Passage ............ 60

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
AUSTRALASIAN, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST.
FIRST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER.
THE STEAMSHIP
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. N., Commander, having been furnished with new boilers, and put in complete order, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for NEW-ORLEANS, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, touching at Key West to land the mails.
For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class ............ $160
Third-class ............ $65

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH ............ SATURDAY, May 24.
CITY OF BALTIMORE ............ SATURDAY, May 31.
KANGAROO ............ SATURDAY, June 7.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First cabin | $75 | Steerage | $30 |
| First cabin to London | $80 | Steerage to London | $33 |
| First cabin to Paris | $85 | Steerage to Paris | $38 |
| First cabin to Hamburg | $85 | Steerage to Hamburg | $35 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on
SATURDAY, May 31.
Price of passage in
First Cabin ............ $95@$135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin ............ $30@$50
With very superior accommodations.
Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.
No berth secured until paid for.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, May 24......SATURDAY, June 21
Passage money to Nassau ............ $45
Passage money to Havana ............ 60
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1in., 1¼in. and 1½in., for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

## MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

# NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

## Appointment of Collectors for the Reopened Ports.

## Secretary Chase's Instructions Regarding Clearances.

## The Excitement Relative to Fugitive Slaves.

## Further Progress on the Tax Bill in the Senate.

## CONFISCATION IN THE HOUSE.

### OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 23.

NEWS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The latest advices from the Army of the Potomac state that Gen. McCLELLAN had crossed the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge, and that his headquarters are near Newbridge. Preparations for an attack are being made.

The rebels made a dash at Gen. BANKS' line near Front Royal this afternoon, and an attempt to burn the railroad bridge recently rebuilt by the National forces over the Shenandoah. The particulars are not yet ascertained.

Nothing of public interest had been received from the other military departments up to 10 o'clock this evening.

A steamer arrived at Cairo, to-day, from the flotilla. An officer on board reports that the rebels gave striking proof, on Wednesday, of their presence, by firing into a steam tug sent down on a reconnoitering expedition, but it is supposed they are in small force. The rebel fleet had disappeared.

There is nothing from Pittsburgh Landing.

PROBABLE EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

There are signs this evening of a disposition to accept the theory of the early part of yesterday, to the end that the rebels will leave Richmond as they did Yorktown, and that McCLELLAN's impending victory will be a bloodless one. The proximity of the great armies for nearly a week without skirmishing goes to strengthen the opinion. Many think such vast bodies of men could not so long have avoided a collision if both meant to fight. Those, however, who momentarily expect to hear of the beginning of hostilities are numerous, and, as stated in my dispatch of last night, firm in their conviction that the enemy will make a desperate resistance before giving up his capital. A few days, perhaps hours, must, all agree, decide which of the theories is the correct one.

COLLECTORS FOR THE REOPENED PORTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed GEORGE T. DENNISON, from the neighborhood of New-Orleans, as Special Agent and Acting Collector to open the port at the earliest practicable period, in order to carry out the President's proclamation. Collectors will be appointed for Beaufort, N. C., and Port Royal, S. C., as soon as proper persons can be selected, the object of the Secretary of the Treasury being to procure the services of those resident in the South, and who, in addition to efficiency, will be acceptable to all parties concerned.

CLEARANCES TO THE REOPENED PORTS.

The following is a copy of instructions, just transmitted to the various Collectors of Customs:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 23.

SIR: In pursuance of the provisions of the proclamation of the President, modifying the blockade of the ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New-Orleans, and of the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, relating to trade with those ports, no articles contraband of war will be permitted to enter at either of said ports, and you will accordingly refuse clearance to vessels bound for those ports, or either of them, with any such articles on board. Until further instruction, you will regard as contraband of war, the following articles, viz: cannon, mortars, firearms, pistols, bombs, grenades, firelocks, flints, matches, powder, saltpetre, balls, bullets, pikes, swords, sulphur, helmets or boarding caps, sword-belts, saddles and bridles, (always excepting the quantity of said articles which may be necessary for the defence of the ship, and of those who compose the crew,) cartridge-bag material, percussion and other caps, clothing adapted for uniforms, resin, sail-cloth of all kinds, hemp and cordage, masts, ship-timber, tar and pitch, ardent spirits, military persons in the service of the enemy, dispatches of the enemy, and articles of like character with those specially enumerated. You will also refuse clearances to all vessels which, whatever the ostensible destination, are believed by you, on satisfactory grounds, to be intended for ports and places in possession or under control of the insurgents against the United States, or that there is imminent danger that the goods, wares or merchandise, of whatever description, laden on such vessel will fall into the possession or under the control of such insurgents, and in all cases where, in your judgment, there is ground for apprehension that any goods, wares or merchandise shipped at your port will be used in any way for the aid of the insurgents or the insurrection. You will require substantial security to be given that such goods, wares or merchandise shall not be transported to any place under insurrectionary control, and shall not in any way be used to give aid and comfort to such insurgents. You will be especially careful, on applications for clearances, to require bonds, with sufficient sureties, conditioned for fulfilling faithfully all the conditions imposed by law or Departmental regulations from shippers of the following articles to the ports opened, or to any other ports from which they may easily, and are probably intended to be reshipped in aid of the existing rebellion, viz.: liquors of all kinds, coals, iron, lead, copper, tin, brass, telegraph instruments, wire, porous cups, platina, sulphuric acid, zinc, and all other telegraphic materials, marine engines, screw propellers, paddle wheels, cylinders, cranks, shafts, boilers, tubes for boilers, fire bars, and every article or any other component part of an engine or boiler, or any article whatever which is, can, or may become applicable to the manufacture of marine machinery or for the armor of vessels. I am, very respectfully,

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

It has been ascertained from an authentic source that the expenditures of the Government from April, 1861, to the present time have not averaged $1,000,000 per day. This may be considered a refutation of the exaggerated reports upon the subject.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE EXCITEMENT.

Again last night the city was thrown into a state of excitement by further developments in the fugitive slave matter. As so much misunderstanding exists in reference to this question, it may be well to state that Gen. WADSWORTH, under the act of Congress authorizing the military authorities to return slaves to loyal masters only, and to admit the testimony of slaves, claims the right of examining contrabands, and of giving them military protection, which is in the form of a certificate. Marshal LAMON, representing the Fugitive Slave law, refuses to recognize the military authority, hence the whole trouble.

Last night Gen. WADSWORTH received information that a negro woman, with a military protection in her possession, was confined in the city jail, in violation of [illegible] to be given up to her owner [illegible]. The Gen- [illegible] her to his (WADSWORTH's) headquarters for examination of the case. [illegible] with a like result. The [illegible] Deputy Marshal [illegible] and the Jailer under arrest, sent them to the central guard-house, forcibly took the woman to the Military Governor's Headquarters, and stationed a guard in front of the jail, with instructions that no one should pass in or out. Marshal LAMON arriving about 2 o'clock A. M., suddenly disarmed the unsuspecting sentinel, and confined him in one of the prison cells. Thus matters remained until nine this morning, when Major DOSTER, the Provost Marshal, arrived, and found that Marshal LAMON had gone to the central guard-house to release his deputy and jailer, and where, by virtue of his authority he called out a *posse comitatus*, but he failed to gain admission to the guard-house, and returned to the city jail, where he met Major DOSTER, and endeavored to reconcile matters. Failing in this, he ordered the release of the imprisoned sentinel, but Marshal LAMON interposed by saying that could only be done by force, and it was not until Major DOSTER had ordered out a full company of soldiers, that the sentinel was released. This accomplished, an order was given by the Major to release the Deputy Marshal and Jailer.

Subsequently the Provost-Marshal, for the first time in this city, exercised the right of visiting every cell in the City Jail, and personally examining the negroes confined therein. He found several with military protections, and has ordered their release.

As no action has been taken by the President, the whole matter remains unsettled, and as long as no positive instructions are given, just so long will the excitement and trouble continue. Whilst all parties regret the state of affairs, the prevailing opinion seems to be that the recent act of Congress, made as it was to meet the present condition of the country, should be taken as the guide, and that Gen. WADSWORTH and Maj. DOSTER, acting under it, should be sustained. Where the slave owners are known to be loyal, their fugitives are promptly given up.

NOT CORRECT.

The story given by one or more of your cotemporaries to-day, to the effect that the authority of the Provost Marshal was resisted on one of the steamboats yesterday, where an order was sent for the fugitives taken by the Seventy-sixth Regiment, is incorrect. No visit to a steamboat was made by the Provost Marshal or his representative. It now appears that the negroes marching with the regiment were carried off by their master in the *melée* on the avenue, and that he was a well-known loyalist of Maryland, who acted with the knowledge of the Provost-Marshal, and only in the summary manner described in our dispatch because of his inability to secure his chattels while the regiment was in camp.

A GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW.

A bill for a general Bankrupt law was presented in the Senate, to-day, by Senator FOSTER, of Connecticut. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and will be printed in a few days. It is claimed by the friends of the measure here that this bill will meet with general approval. It embodies both the voluntary and involuntary systems, is divested as far as possible of useless detail, and while it will release the thousands of honest but unfortunate debtors who are willing to give up their property for the payment of their just debts, will also compel the dishonest debtor, on the proper application of his creditors, to apply his property to the payment of his indebtedness. It is thought to be within the power of the friends of the bill to secure its passage at this session of Congress. A bill would have passed before this time but for the apathy or the lack of concert of action among the friends of the measure. Senator FOSTER merits the gratitude of the country for his timely effort to release from hopeless insolvency those of our best business men who have been deprived of their property and business by the events of the past year. The country needs the energy and capacity of these men at this crisis, and looks to Congress for their speedy release.

JUDGE LANE, OF ALABAMA.

Judge LANE, of Huntsville, appointed by President LINCOLN, a year ago, Judge of the Northern [illegible] of Alabama, writes here to know how he can [illegible] pay, and refers to Gen. MITCHEL for evidence of his loyalty. The General, however, had already, in his dispatches to the War Department, borne ample testimony to the Judge's patriotic devotion to the Union, stating, among other things, that when we took possession of Huntsville, he (Gen. MITCHEL) learned that the "Old Flag" had been flying for a whole year over LANE's house, and the shreds were still there. The determined, fearless Judge had successfully resisted all attempts to pull it down, and many other gratifying and interesting proofs of his undaunted patriotism and usefulness are given.

THE MAYORALTY ELECTION.

The approaching Mayoralty election in this city will be sharply contested. Already the friends of Mayor WALLACH, the present incumbent, who has been renominated, and of JAMES F. HALIDAY, the opposing candidate, are holding meetings in the various Wards, and canvassing with great vigor. The contest is likely to become of National interest, from the fact that the friends of HALLIDAY have approved the so-called Democratic address, signed by VALLANDIGHAM and thirteen other members of the House, and in Convention expressed their opinion that strict adherence to the principles therein embodied is the only hope for the perpetuity of the Union. Mayor WALLACH, who has performed his duties most creditably, will be cordially supported by the unconditional Union men of all parties, and for the credit of the city it is to be hoped that his reëlection will be placed beyond a peradventure.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day nominated as Brigadier-General of Volunteers Cols. CRAFTS and WRIGHT, of Ohio; Col. GORDON, of Massachusetts, and Col. HERON, of Iowa.

GONE ON AN EXCURSION.

The President and Secretary of War left the city this morning for a short excursion.

A PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT.

Hon. A. PERRY, of New-Jersey, entertained a party of a dozen of his colleagues this evening at dinner at Willard's. The occasion called forth much good feeling.

THE RAILROAD TO GEORGETOWN.

The books were opened to-day for subscriptions to the Washington and Georgetown Railroad, and will be kept open to-morrow.

GAMBLING HOUSE BROKEN UP.

The Provost Guard, at a late hour last night, made a descent upon HALL's extensive gambling house, capturing the agent or dealer, and from fifteen to twenty players, together with all the sporting apparatus. This is not the only establishment of the kind which has lately fallen under condemnation and suppression.

# THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 23.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what further legislation is necessary to protect the property and persons of those of African descent from unconstitutional seizure. He said that all had been shocked lately by the attempts of the slave-hunters to carry off human beings into Slavery from the Capital. The provisions for the return of fugitives, in the Constitution and in the law of 1850, say nothing about the District of Columbia at all.

Resolution adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the reorganization of the Courts of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for a general Bankrupt act. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported the bill amendatory of the act increasing the military establishment.

The bill provides that Staff Officers shall be sent to the Senate for confirmation. It was passed.

The Tax bill was then taken up.

The license for coal-oil distillers was amended so as to be fifty dollars instead of twenty.

An amendment, striking out the license of ten dollars on horses and cattle dealers and brokers, and manufactures, was rejected.

An amendment reducing the tax on sugar candy [illegible] to.

In the course of the debate Mr. FESSENDEN stated that it was shown before the Committee that over [illegible]900 pounds of confectionery per annum was made in the United States.

The amendment raising the tax on manufactured tobacco from 10 to 20 cents per pound, on snuff reducing from 30 to 20 cents per pound, and on cigars [illegible] about 20 per cent., was adopted.

The amendment striking out the tax on brooms, wooden ware, and hats, caps, bonnets, hoop-skirts, ready-made clothing, native wine and furs, was adopted.

The tax on wood screws was made one-half a cent per pound. The amendment striking out the tax of one cent per pound was discussed at some length and laid aside.

Adjourned, having reached the 75th section of the bill.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 23.

A resolution was debated and adopted, allowing J. STERLING MORTON *per diem*, but not mileage, for the time he was engaged in unsuccessfully contesting the seat of Mr. DAILEY, as Delegate from Nebraska.

Before the passage of the resolution,

Mr. FRANK, of New-York, (Rep.,) objected to it, stating that the contestant, MORTON, received during the July Session of Congress, $2,700; now he contests again, and the resolution offered would give him $2,300 additional, making in all over $5,000. In the Thirty-sixth Congress, in the SICKLES and WILLIAMSON case, $4,700 were paid, and in other contested cases large amounts. During this Congress a contestant from Oregon (Mr. THAYER) received over $7,000, although failing to retain his seat. In the Philadelphia cases, Mr. KLINE $3,112 and Mr. BUTLER over $2,700, both failing to obtain a seat. It was time to stop paying such large sums to contestants, and he should at a future period introduce a resolution restricting the amount to be paid contestants who fail to obtain their seats to $1,000.

The House resumed the consideration of the Confiscation bills.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) argued that the first bill was, in effect, a bill of attainder, and it took property without due process of law. The second bill was for the emancipation of the slaves. This was in violation of the solemn pledges made in July last, not to interfere with the local institutions of the States. This breach of faith could not be justified on the ground of necessity, for the strongest necessities of the war were upon the country when we made that pledge. The rebellion was to be put down by the army, not by legislation.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) advocated an amendment. He proposed to offer to the liberation bill an additional section, setting forth that eleven States have combined, calling themselves "Confederate States," and have made war on and rebelled against the Government of the United States, and proposing, in view of this fact, that it shall be the duty of every officer of a naval or military district, in any portion of these States, to proclaim or otherwise invite all loyal men to come within the lines and be enrolled in the service of the United States. He meant by this any service, civil or military. As a reward for such service he proposed to give them and their descendants freedom forever. He included not only the slaves of rebels, but those of loyal persons, for which he proposed to give compensation, or to their widows and orphans. He claimed the right to pass such a law under the war power in the Constitution, and in the course of his argument said, it would be an act of poetic justice to appoint ROBERT SMALL, the colored man who recently delivered a rebel steamer to DUPONT's fleet, "Governor of South Carolina," and if ABRAHAM LINCOLN was half as much of a poet as he is a prophet, he would send him thither in that capacity. There was just as much right to do this as to send EDWARD STANLEY to North Carolina, or ANDREW JOHNSON to Tennessee, as Governor of that State. He maintained that everything that stands in the way of a speedy and honorable peace may be overthrown by the military power. Congress may authorize the placing of arms in the hands of slaves—in the hands of black, yellow, red or white men. Congress, as the representative of the sovereignty of the country, has power over the whole subject. The war power is essentially despotic, and is to be used for the public safety. He quoted from distinguished authorities to show that negroes, during the Revolutionary, and the war with England in 1812, made good soldiers, and that no danger to liberty could be apprehended from such forces. The navy has recently enlisted colored seamen. A gun was effectively served at Hatteras Inlet by a colored man. Jack does not shrink from fighting side by side with sailors who know how to man a gun and direct its fire. Nobody was afraid of employing colored soldiers, excepting him who was apprehensive of exasperating men who wear the skulls and bones of our deceased soldiers at their girdles as ornaments, and gentlemen might be found to vote for the restoration of all the rebels to the army and navy, and to compensate them for the loss sustained by investments in Confederate money, for fear these rebels might become very desperate if this be not done. There was not a loyal slaveholder in this country.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union)—For the last remark of the gentleman (SEDGWICK,) I call him to order.

The Speaker said the gentleman was not indulging in personalities.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—The statement that "there is not a loyal slaveholder in this country" is false.

The SPEAKER—Take your seat, Sir.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—I will, Sir. [Laughter.]

Mr. SEDGWICK remarked, you will always know where the blow will hit if you watch the progress of the shot. What he meant was this—the man who is not anxious and willing to sacrifice the institution of Slavery to save the country is not loyal. This explanation he supposed would relieve his sensitive friend from Kentucky. In conclusion, he said he would not leave one slave in the wake of our advancing armies.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union) did not believe the Constitution was a shield to protect rebels and traitors. He would use it as a spear to strike them down, whenever they had an opportunity. He doubted the power of Congress to pass the confiscation bills now pending, and even if they possessed this power, it would be unwise and improper to exercise it. In the first place, it would do no good. It would neither strengthen us or weaken our enemies. An act was passed last July, confiscating the slaves of rebels; and he had no doubt it was extensively circulated among the rebels, serving to stimulate and exasperate them, and doing them no more harm than the attempt to kill an elephant by shooting him in the ear. When the gentleman (SEDGWICK) said "there were no loyal slaveholders," he did not speak with knowledge. If the gentleman had seen as he (MAYNARD) had, old men, who believed it was right to hold this description of property, taken from their homes, thrown into prison, and kept there under circumstances of the greatest personal outrage, and then sent further South there to linger and die because they would not take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States; if the gentleman (SEDGWICK) had seen these things, he (MAYNARD) was sure the gentleman would recall his expressions. Slavery was not the cause of the rebellion, nor was the agitation the question. It was seized upon as a pretext. If the rebels had not adopted this they would have seized upon the cod-fisheries and the navigation laws. An incidental remark called forth an observation from

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Union,) to the effect that those who supported BRECKINRIDGE at the last Presidential election, preferred Mr. LINCOLN to Mr. DOUGLAS, believing that LINCOLN was sounder on the Slavery question than DOUGLAS.

Mr. MAYNARD replied, "they did not hate LINCOLN less, but DOUGLAS more."

Mr. PHELPS—They wanted to revolutionize.

SEVERAL VOICES—That's it.

Mr. MAYNARD then directed attention to a paragraph from the Louisville *Journal*, showing that stringent measures should be adopted for the punishment of the rebels, and inviting the attention of the Representative from that District to the subject.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) said the paragraph did not recommend confiscation, but evidently meant trying the rebels as traitors. He was in favor of this, and if found guilty would hang them.

Mr. MAYNARD, in conclusion, offered a substitute, proposing to punish by fine and imprisonment all persons found guilty of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, etc.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) argued that international law was not applicable to the existing war. While he was prepared to vote for some measure to inflict the severest punishment upon those who are attempting to break up the Government he trusted the House would stop at the point which justice and humanity requires. The leading conspirators in this detestable rebellion should be so treated as to deter others for all time from the repetition of the crime. Some men had been forced, or driven, or even persuaded into the rebellion; therefore it was neither good sense or good policy to make war on the whole people in the insurrectionary States. He opposed the bill providing for emancipation of the slaves, arguing it would accomplish nothing beneficial. He was opposed to arming negroes, and advocated colonizing them.

At 5 o'clock the House took a recess till 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

Messrs. SPAULDING, SARGENT, HOLMAN and BENNETT asked and obtained permission to print their speeches.

Mr. LOOMIS advocated confiscation, and that every principle which will apply to a foreign enemy will apply with greater force to a domestic enemy. It was our duty and right to free the slaves of every rebel.

Mr. ARNOLD maintained that kindness to rebels is regarded by them as an indication of weakness and cowardice. They must feel our power, and respect the majesty of justice in the punishment of their crime. It is a war of civilization against barbarism, and Slavery must be exterminated.

Adjourned.

### The Judgeship of the Seventh District.

ALBANY, Friday, May 23.

The Governor has appointed JAMES C. SMITH, of Canandaigua, Justice of the Supreme Court for the Seventh District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge KNOX.

# GENERAL CITY NEWS.

REBEL SOLDIERS IN NEW-YORK.—Yesterday fifteen rebel prisoners (formerly belonging to the First Regiment North Carolina Cavalry, and captured about three months since in Virginia,) were permitted to return home in the steamer *General Burnside*—the vessel in which Gov. STANLEY proceeds to the sphere of his coming duties. These men arrived here from Washington very early in the morning, and after refreshment in the Park Barracks, were marched through the streets down to the pier, exciting only occasional attention on the way, for the fact of their being rebels was almost unknown. They were dressed in the usual secession grey, of poor color and quality, but many of them sported Excelsior (SICKLE'S) Brigade buttons, which they had obtained by way of exchange with some of SICKLE's men whilst in captivity at Washington. The names of the prisoners are as follows: John Dugg, Wm. Gunns, S. Dillon, Wm. B. Lane, F. A. Jones, W. S. Hartman, I. Phillips, I. W. Barden, W. T. Hughes, G. S. Elliot, J. A. Buggett, H. W. Hare, E. H. Abbott, H. Chesman and J. H. Everett. They all of them still adhere pertenaciously to the failing cause of rebellion, and resolutely refused, both here and in Washington, to take the oath of allegiance. They were set at liberty on parole not to take up arms against the United States.

THE PRINCE-STREET TRAGEDY.—Major WATROUS, the man who was shot in Prince-street, on Thursday night, was alive at last accounts, though very low, and unable to converse. His physicians now think it is possible he may survive for a day or two. No hopes are entertained of his recovery. Owing to the wealth and respectability of the parties, the affair has caused great excitement in certain circles up town. Mr. CORSON has not yet been arrested, but it is thought by his most intimate friends that he will surrender himself to the police authorities within a very short time. It is the almost unanimous belief of the friends of the respective parties, that CORSON became angry and excited on account of the losses which he has sustained by reason of his business connection with Major WATROUS, and that while in that state of mind, he committed the fatal deed. CORSON has recently lost very large sums of money in mining and other speculations at the West, and on this account he had become considerably discouraged and low-spirited. It has been suggested in some of the papers that there was a woman connected with the matter. This, we are authorized to say, is not the case. Before many days elapse, all that will ever be made public will doubtless transpire in a legitimate manner.

THE STADT THEATRE ARRESTS.—The parties arrested on Tuesday night at the Stadt Theatre in the Bowery, by the Tenth Precinct Police, upon the charge of having violated the Concert-Saloon law, were on Thursday examined before Justice STEERS, at the Essex Market Police Court. After an extended hearing of the matter all of the prisoners were discharged on the ground that "the evidence was insufficient to hold them, from the fact that the lager was drank in the public bar-room; that there was an entrance from the public street into said bar-room; and that there was no lager bier drank or furnished in the auditorium or lobby of the theatre."

ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH FRIGATE.—The French frigate *Guerriere*, Commander R. DE LILVA, from Vera Cruz, in 14 days, arrived last night. The *Guerriere* is a screw steamer of 600 horse power, and mounts 34 guns, has a crew of 500 men. She left in port the United States frigate *Potomac*—all well.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The steamship *Great Eastern* is not open for the inspection of visitors, as an opportunity is desired for finishing, painting, &c. Notice will be given at the office, No. 7 Broadway, of the reopening of the ship to visitors.

# BROOKLYN NEWS.

PROBABLE MURDER.—A man named JOHN FAY was sent to the Penitentiary Thursday for six months, by Justice ADAMS, for beating his wife with the leg of a chair. The prisoner resides at No. 4 Franklin-place, and the attention of Capt. JACOBS and Sergeant CRAFT, of the Forty-second Precinct, was called to the house on Tuesday night, by the cries of a woman in distress. They forced open the door leading to the apartments occupied by FAY, and discovered him beating his wife with a heavy chair leg, and had injured her seriously if not fatally. FAY was secured, and upon examining the room they found a daughter of the prisoner 6 years old, who had been scalded a few days before by her father throwing a pot of hot soup upon her. The upper part of her person was covered with blisters. It is supposed she cannot recover. The mother and daughter were sent to the Hospital at Flatbush yesterday.

# FOR THE SOUTHERN COAST.

## Departure of Gov. Stanly—Seventy North Carolinians Released on Parole.

The U. S. steam-transport *General Burnside* sailed yesterday from Pier No. 9 North River, for Beaufort, N. C., Hilton Head, Roanoke Island and Port Royal. She has a cargo of subsistence stores and ordnance; also, a large mail. Among her passengers are Gov. STANLY and suite, of North Carolina; Rev. J. B. CLARK, Chaplain Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers; Rev. PETER THOMAS, Chaplain Fifty-first New-York Volunteers; Surgeon J. V. C. SMITH, Lieut.-Col. ROBERT B. POTTER, Fifty-first New-York Volunteers. Also, seventy North Carolina prisoners, released on parole, who are under charge of Gov. STANLY.

### Amusements.

NIBLO'S SALOON—THE GALA MATINEE.—This morning Miss KELLOGG, with GOTTSCHALK and BRIGNOLI, give a *matinée* under the above festive *soubriquet*, at Niblo's Saloon. They will be assisted by SUSINI. The body of the entertainment will be opera ("La Figlia del Reggimento,") conducted by the *baton* of MUZIO, and GOTTSCHALK will perform in the *entre-acte*. We have little doubt that the female fashionable world of New-York will be fully represented at this artistic *matinée*, of which we understand that BRIGNOLI is the principal manager.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.—The BOUGHTON family will, this evening, repeat the "Traviata" at Brooklyn, and will, we have no doubt, draw as crowded and curious an audience as they did on Thursday evening in this city.

### Election in Tennessee, &c.

NASHVILLE, Friday, May 23.

An election was held in the State yesterday for judicial officers. The vote in Nashville stood, for Circuit Judge, BRIEN, (Union,) 570; FOSTER, (Secessionist,) 706. The Secessionists generally voted. The Union men rarely voted, regarding the election as invalid.

Gov. JOHNSON will give no commissions to the Secessionists elected.

The President and Cashier of the Bank of the Union were arrested yesterday by order of Gov. JOHNSON, on the charge of treason.

The town of Pulaski has been assessed for $12 68 by the Provost-Marshal, to compensate a Union merchant for goods seized by MORGAN's troops.

### Connecticut Matters.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, May 22.

The House, to-day, concurred with the Senate in reëlecting Hon. JAMES DIXON United States Senator, by the following vote: DIXON, 162; CHARLES CHAPMAN, (Democrat,) 57; scattering 5.

This evening the Union and Republican caucus nominated for Bank Commissioners, EBENEZER CARPENTER, of Colchester, and MARCUS LILLIE, of Coventry, and for Railroad Commissioners, JOHN J. JACQUES, of Waterbury, and ABEL SCRANTON, of Madison.

### Arrival of Prisoners at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, May 23.

The steamer *Rhode Island*, which arrived here from New-Orleans to-day, brings 40 prisoners, principally officers of the Confederate navy, captured at New-Orleans.

### Markets.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 23.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT firm for better varieties, but dull for ordinary do.; sales all on private terms. CORN dull and drooping; sales, 32½c. @33c. for New, and 34c. for Old. OATS lower; sales at 33c. WHISKY lower; sales, 100 bbls. at 22c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Imports*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 171,000 bush. Wheat, 54,000 bush. Corn, 17,000 bush. Rye. *Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 96,000 bush. Wheat, 140,000 bush. Corn, 9,000 bush. Oats, 21,000 bush. Rye.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 23.

FLOUR active. WHEAT 1c.@2c. higher; sales at 80c.@80½c. for No. 1, and 70c.@71c. for No. 2. CORN firm; sales 27c.@27½c. for Mixed in store. *Receipts*—4,500 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bush. Wheat, 137,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—6,200 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bush. Wheat, 159,000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS quiet and steady. Exchange and Gold unchanged.

OSWEGO, Friday, May 23.

FLOUR in moderate demand; sales at $4 50 for fancy from Spring Wheat. WHEAT quiet; sales 6,400 bushels Chicago Spring on private terms. CORN held at 38c.@40c. and without sales. FREIGHTS firm. *Imports*—119,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, May 23.

FLOUR declining. WHEAT firm, at 81c. for No. 1, and 76c. for No. 2. *Receipts*—1,700 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bush. Wheat. *Shipments*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bush. Wheat.

[Advertisement.]

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
(Established in 1848,)
NO. 2 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

This celebrated Institute was removed to No. 2 Bond-street in May, 1860. For fifteen years it has enjoyed the confidence of all who have known it. It offers the best accommodations and the most reliable medical skill. It is designed for the treatment of all chronic and severe uterine diseases of women—for irregularities, suppressions and deranged menstruation, and for consumptives. Ladies from the country, or in the City, can have the best care and comfort at time of confinement.

☞ For terms, address J. F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
*Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,*
*No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.*

Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to, among others, HORACE GREELEY, *of the Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, *of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie*; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York*; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, &c.*

[Advertisement.]

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
HOSIERY
AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 165 Fifth-avenue,
Corner of Twenty-second-street.

For the accommodation of our up-town friends and customers, we have opened a branch at the above location.

A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery.

N.B.—Particular attention given to the manufacture of fine Dress Shirts, Collars, &c., to order.

[Advertisement.]

CHIROPODISTS.—LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT have removed from opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 852 Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, where they continue their successful treatment of Corns, Bunions, Club and Inverted Nails, &c. All business at this office conducted on strictly professional principles.

[Advertisement.]

THE TWO KNOXVILLES.—The name of the place from whence Parson BROWNLOW comes is Knoxville—meaning the City of Knox. New-York might bear the same title, for it is here—at No. 212 Broadway—that the greatest of the KNOXES supplies the masculine world with these superb Spring Hats so extensively worn now-a-days by the fashionables. We wear one.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!—Protect your health. No sensible man will leave the City without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. For wounds, bruises, sores, fevers and dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE BOW WOWS leave BARNUM'S to-night. It has been a successful show, and thousands will regret its close. They are to be seen at all hours, and dramatic performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In brig Addy Swift, from Maracaibo*—S. J. Nathaus, of Maracaibo; A. Marshall, of New-York.

*In bark Chanticleer, from St. Marks*—Mr. Sieves, Mr. Hartmann and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 35 | Sun sets.... 7 18 | Moon rises... 2 02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 37 | Gov. Island. 5 26 | Hell Gate.... 6 48

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 24.

### Cleared.

Steamships Edinburgh, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Hansa, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Marrison, Philadelphia.

Ships St. Louis, Gardner, Shanghai, N. L. & G. Griswold; Wanderer, Forbes, Shanghai, Williams & Guion; Caravan, Childs, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Anita Garibaldi, (Ital.,) Tripeletti, Bristol, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Barks Pamelia Flood, Anderson, New-Orleans, S. & J. Shipper; Hero, (Br.,) Gowdy, Cork, Thos. James; S. P. Elliott, Devereux, Bucksport, Me.; Evelyn, Patterson, Key West, H. Benner; Sam Shepard, Jewett, Cardenas, via Tortugas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Elizabetta, (Ital.,) Tortonia, Cadiz, Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Brigs Prince of Wales, (Br.,) Lowensen, Dundalk, P. I. Nevius & Son; Brazil Packet, (Hamb.,) Boysen, Falmouth, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Judge Blaney, —, Philadelphia, Yates & Porterfield; Paul August, (Prus.,) Maas, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Reindeer, (Br.,) Bolman, St. Jago, Cuba, J. E. Spurr; Manzoni, Carlon, Cardenas, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Ada, (Br.,) Fresno, St. Pierre, D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners J. H. Hines, Munson, Roanoke Island, Bales, Hamilton & Co.; Royal Oak, Benson, Bath, Me., Brett, Son & Co.; J. Tinker, McDonald, Newburyport, Brett, Son & Co.; D. K. Arey, Ryan, Belfast, Me., R. P. Buck & Co.; Ocean Wave, Flewelling, St. John, P. I. Nevius & Son; E. Lameyer, Bayley, Newburyport, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Wolcott, Parker, Boston, Dayton & Co.; Cheviot, Chandler, St. Thomas, F. Tibbets & Co.; United States, Bodfish, New-Orleans, S. M. Fox & Bro.; Red Jacket, Payson, St. John, P. R. Metcalf & Duncan; Oriental, (Br.,) Dolley, Falmouth, Brett, Son & Co.

Sloop John Adams, Hallock, New-Haven, R. P. Buck & Co.

### Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Ericsson, Lowber, Fortress Monroe 27 hours, to Dunham & Co.

U. S. steam transport Wm. Kent, Kirby, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

French frigate Guerrere, Commander R. De Silva, Vera Cruz 14 ds. Left U. S. frigate Potomac, all well.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall May 15, with mails, passengers and specie to D. B. Allen. On the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., spoke brig Crimea, 11 ds. from Cardenas for Boston.

Steamship Illinois, Babcock, Hampton Roads 24 hours, to M. O. Roberts.

French war steamer Lavosier, Commander Ribourt, Havana 6 ds. She mounts 5 guns, with a crew of 132 men, and has a side-wheel engine of 220 horse power.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Laural, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Robena, Martin, Glasgow and Greenock April 14, with mdse. to Thos. Dunham. Had heavy N. W. gales to the Banks; since W. S. W. winds and dense fogs. May 16, John Davis, seaman, of Liverpool Eng., fell from the mizzentopgallant-yard overboard and was drowned.

Ship Harvest Queen, Young, Liverpool April 15, with mdse. and 388 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Has been 21 ds. west of the Banks with strong westerly winds. In lat. 44, lon. 52, saw two large icebergs.

Ship St. Genevieve, (Fr.,) Pecard, Havre 42 ds., with mdse. and 168 passengers to Brugiere & Thebaud.

Bark Sarah A. Nickels, Blake, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Vivid Light, for New-York.

Brig Lucy Heywood, (of Bangor,) Stone, Palermo March 31, passed Gibraltar April 15, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Vivid Light, (of Boston,) Blanchard, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Chanticleer, Potter, St. Marks, with coffee, logwood, &c., to H. Becker & Graeves.

Bark George S. Hunt, (of Portland,) Woodbury, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark B. Colcord, (of Searsport,) Colcord, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig John Butler, (of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Knowles, Havana 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. Bradshaw. May 16, off Cape Florida, was boarded and closely searched by the U. S. steamer Rhode Island, from Key West.

Brig Ida Abbott, (Br.,) Gove, Salinas, P. R., May 8, with molasses to Whitmore & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Addy Swift, Avery, Maracaibo May 6, with coffee hides to Maitland & Phelps. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig James Crosby, (of Bangor,) Vesey, Guyanica, P. R., May 1, with sugar, &c., to Sturges & Co.

Brig Demerara, (of Boston,) Cunningham, Cardenas May 11, with sugar to Nesmith & Sons.

Brig Gulnare, (Br., of Bermuda,) Steed, Trinidad, Cuba, May 3, with sugar to McCall & Frith.

Brig New-York, Cooper, Messina April 12, passed Gibraltar 28th, with fruit to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Brig Iza, (of Searsport,) Williams, Sagua May 13, to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Henry Leeds, Smith, Port Ewen, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Venloo, (of Bangor,) Classon, Frontera, Mexico May 2, with logwood to Peterson & Barjeau.

Schr. Josephine, Waterbury, Yorktown 3 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Ryder, York River 2 ds., in ballast to Mott Bedell.

Schr. J. M. Lane, (of Gloucester,) Poole, St. Andrew's, Spanish Main, May 2, with cocoa nuts to Thos. Gilmartin.

Schr. Ann D., Newtown, Yorktown 3 ds., in ballast to Mott Bedell.

Schr. N. & H. Gould, Smith, Messina 47 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain & Phelps.

Schr. D. R. Dixon, Hilson, Fortress Monroe 4 ds., in ballast to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Wm. Copes, Van Name, Pamunkey River 2 ds., to U. S. Quartermaster.

Schr. Powell, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. New-York, Goodsell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. J. Tinker, McDonald, Port Ewen, with coal for Portsmouth.

Schr. Mary Harris, (Br.,) Johnson, Nassau, N. P., May 14, with cotton and logwood to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Vapor, Bedell, Remedios 11 ds., with sugar to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Ellen, (Br.,) Petty, Eleuthera 9 ds., with pineapples to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Wm. Hunter, Baker, Palermo April 6, passed Gibraltar 15th, with fruit to D. C. Murray.

Schr. C. L. Baylis, Crocker, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. C. Smith, Corson, Baltimore, for Port Morris.

Schr. Alice, Davis, Yorktown 3 ds.

Schr. Kasbec, Long, Yorktown 3 ds.

Schr. Satilla, Kelly, Yorktown 3 ds.

Schr. J. B. Bailey, Hart, Fortress Monroe 2 ds., cotton.

Schr. Royal Oak, Benson, Port Ewen, coal, for Bath.

Schr. St. Lucar, Adams, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Bay State, Verrill, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. John Lenthall, Tuthill, Newbern 7 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Henrietta, Bramer, Hatteras Inlet 5 ds., in ballast.

Schr. J. Predmore, Cramer, Yorktown 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Nellie D., Brown, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Staten Islander, Palmer, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Chase, Mills, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. New Regulus, Ball, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Verrill, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. M. S. Partridge, Hix, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. Brave, Crosby, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Charger, Mahan, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Charles Hawley, Allen, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Tryphenia, Nickerson, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. H. W. Wellington, Welsh, Calais 10 ds., lumber.

BELOW—Brig Pennsylvania, from —.

Also a French brig, name unknown.

WIND—Sunset, W. N. W., very light.

SAILED—U. S. steam transport Gen. Burnside, Beaufort, N. C., &c.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 23—Arr. steamer Rhode Island, Trenchard, from New-Orleans; Wm. Wetherlee, Trapani; Canada, do.; barks Hazard, Rio Janeiro; Salacia, Buenos Ayres; brigs Foster, Gonaives; Maria, Miragoane; schrs. Gentile, Bermuda. At Bermuda, May 13, Br. steamer Herald, ship Ella, brig Salania, all from England, with cargoes for the rebels.

### Miscellaneous.

The wrecking schr. John J. Roache sailed last evening to the assistance of the brig Nathan Stetson, Jr., ashore west of Southampton, L. I.

### Spoken, &c.

C. H. Hatgeld—whaling schr., of and for Provincetown, 13 months out, with 500 bbls. oil, May 20, off Nantucket.

Dorsetshire—Br. ship, of London, bound E., May 6, lat. 45 58, lon. 55 45.

Edward Hyman—ship, from Genoa for Callao, April 8, lat. 36 40, lon. 2 14.

Ocean Traveler—brig, hence for Nuevitas, May 20, lat. 37 4, lon. 74 10.

Tempest—ship, from Palermo for Philadelphia, May 20, lat. 40 12, lon. 74.

Wyoming—ship, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, May 20, lat. 40 13, lon. 71.—(By pilot boat J. D. Jones, No. 13.

### Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—May 5, arr. bark Magdalena, New-York; 9th, Am. steamer North Star, do.; Am. bark Golden Rule, do.

Sailed—May 7, Am. bark O. J. Hayes, Port-au-Prince; 15th, Am. steamer North Star, New-York.

VALPARAISO—April 3, arr. Am. whaleship Monmouth, Tahite; 9th, Am. ship Prospero, Caldera; Am. bark Suchan, Sidney; 11th, Am. barks Sumter, Iquique; 15th, Amazonian, Callao.

Sailed—April 5, Am. whaleship Europa; 11th, Am. bark Champion, Arica; Am. whaleship Edward Cary; 12th, Am. ship S. L. Fitzgerald, Caldera.

CALLAO—April 18, arr. Am. ship Visurgis, from San Francisco.

Sailed—April 15, Am. ships Susan Hewland, Chinchas; 23d, Linda, Caldera.

IQUIQUE, Peru—April 3, arr. Am. ship Magellan, Coquimbo, and sld. April 8 for Mejillones.

ARICA, Peru—April 19, arr. Am. bark Champion, Valparaiso.

CALDERA—April 18, arr. Am. ship L. L. Fitzgerald, Valparaiso.

Sailed—April 10, Am. ship Simoon, Obispito.

PAITA, Peru—May 2, sld. brig Anjelita, Panama, with oil from Am. bark Domingo. Off and on—Am. whaleship Susan and Mary, with 1,150 sperm; Am. whaleship Balena, 80 sperm. In port—Am. ship H. Marcy.

PANAMA—May 13, in port, Am. ship Queen of the East, discharging coal.

At Frontera, Mex., May 2, ship South Carolina, hence for Europe, ldg.; schr. Alexander M., for New-York in 2 ds.; — Tibbets, of and for Boston, ldg.

At St. Andrew's, Spanish Main, May 2, schr. Joseph, for Boston in 10 ds.

At Guyanica, P. R., May 1, schr. W. L. Montague, for New-York.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH
&
BROTHER'S
NEW-YORK
PALE
XXX
ALE
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.
BREWERY,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,
NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES WEIGHERS
And
HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

No better evidence of the merits of these scales can be offered to the public than that they have been adopted by the United States Government. The Collector and Surveyor of this port have given orders that no other scales shall be used, and that all scales on hand shall be tested by FRANK E. HOWE. I invite attention to a large stock of scales on hand, including new portable army scale. Second-hand scales of other makers taken in part pay for Howe's; for sale cheap.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Agents, Chicago, Ill.
JAMES G. DUDLEY, Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.
FRANK E. HOWE, No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

GET NEW STYLE.
BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS.
FORTY MILLIONS OF PEOPLE have used and approved this GREAT MEDICINE, whose use
REDUCES THE DEATH PRINCIPLE,
Causing your sickness to leave you, and smiling health to return. Often in disease of twenty years' standing they effect a perfect cure when all hope had fled.
They are BLESSED PILLS. Observe the band around NEW STYLE is filled with
BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
Printed in RED INK; unless this band is on the PILLS offered you, they are not New Style.
SOLD AT NO. 4 UNION-SQUARE; CAMPBELL'S, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st., and at
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 294 Canal-st., New-York.

THE WAIL OF THE FLEA-BUG.

LYON, our remorseless foe,
Lays us by the thousands low:
Touched by his magnetic dust,
Though unwilling, die we must.
If our power but matched our will,
We'd that insect murderer kill;
For his Powder, sure as fate,
Will our race annihilate.

LYON'S POWDER is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, vine bugs, &c. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere.

D. S. BARNES, New-York.

TREATMENT FOR DISEASES OF THE HUMAN FOOT.—Those of our readers who are so unfortunate as to be cursed with corns, bunions, callosites, club and ingrowing nails, &c., are invited to call on the eminent Chiropodist, Dr. J. Briggs. This Surgeon has had extensive experience in the treatment of diseases of the foot and joints, and as he is uniformly successful, we do not hesitate to recommend him to sufferers. His mode of removing excrescences is such that little or no pain is experienced, and immediately after an operation the boot or shoe can be worn without inconvenience. Dr. Briggs' office is at No. 212 Broadway. Dr. Briggs' Corn and Bunion Alleviator is a new, harmless and certain cure for corns, bunions, callosities, frosted feet, &c. Warranted to produce results satisfactory and surprising. Price 25 and 50 cents per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price and 6 cents. Sold by Druggists. Remember, No. 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, N. Y.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE English widow woman would wish to obtain a situation as child's nurse, to go to the country, or would travel with a family; she is well accustomed to the sea; unexceptionable reference can be given. Call on Saturday and Monday at No. 77 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner of 46th-st. Services will be held SUNDAY, 25th inst., as usual. Rev. T. ARMITAGE, who has just returned from Europe, will be present in the morning, and preach in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

A WET NURSE.—A GOOD WET NURSE WITH a good breast of milk wanted. One who has recently lost a child preferred. Apply at No. 229 West 20th-st.